LATIN

COMPANION GRAMMARS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
By L. DIREY and A. FOGGO

GRAMMAIRE FRANÇAISE
Par L. DIREY

LATIN GRAMMAR
By L. DIREY

In course of preparation

A GREEK GRAMMAR

The series to comprise also

A GERMAN AND AN ITALIAN GRAMMAR

LONDON: CHAPMAN AND HALL, 193, PICCADILLY

LATIN GRAMMAR

LATIN GRAMMAR

BY

L. DIREY

"LITERA ET SPIRITUS."

LONDON
CHAPMAN AND HALL, 193, PICCADILLY
1859

LONDON:
BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

In presenting to the public this latin grammar, based on the same theory as the two companion grammars, english and french, already published, I have to acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the valuable collection of facts contained in Zumpt's work.

I also wish to thank the Rev. J. W. Green, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, head master of the Camberwell Collegiate School, to whose friendly criticism and advice this book is indebted for many an improvement.

L. D.

Dulwich,
April, 1859.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

Sanscrit, greek, and latin, are derived from the same asiatic source. Of these three cognate idioms, sanscrit, the old tongue of northern India, was the first to have a literary existence; next flourished greek; and last of the three, latin.

The original idiom, brought into Italy by the Pelasgi, appears to have mixed there with the ruder oscan, and from the union of these two elements sprang latin. For several centuries, this tongue developed itself according to its own genius, until, about two centuries before Christ, Ennius, a Greek by origin, gave the first impulse to latin literature, which, doomed to be short-lived, ended with the first age of our era. During this period of three hundred years, we find the Latins assiduously studying the models of "magistra Græcia," emulating them, and, as a consequence, importing into their language, especially into their poetry

besides some greek forms, a certain amount of greek phraseology.

The acquisition of latin is the first step towards the study of classical antiquity. The latin words with which our vocabulary abounds, and which we have received sometimes directly, but more commonly through french, render latin of comparatively easy access to us; and the acquisition of latin prepares us, in its turn, for that of greek.

Latin, compared with english, is distinguished by the following features.

Besides the nominative and the accusative, the only cases of our pronoun, latin possesses three other cases, the genitive, the dative, and the ablative, equivalent to prepositions, and probably anterior to those abbreviatives altogether.

Latin possesses no articles proper, answering to our definite *the*, and indefinite *a;* it has only adjective-articles.

The noun possesses endings to show the three genders, and inflections to show the five cases.

The absence of the article proper, on the one side, and the existence of gender and case endings, on the other, are accounted for by the same fact, that, originally, the third personal pronoun, instead of being preposed to the noun as an article, was affixed to it as a gender ending.

The adjective-articles and the adjectives proper are variable, like the noun, for the sake of harmony.

The verb presents peculiarities still more striking. In the tenses, endings, originally formed by the affixion of the pronouns, show the person as well as the number, so that the verb requires no nominative pronoun. Moreover, the verb expresses by inflexions the accessory ideas of compound time, futurity, conditionality, for which we have recourse to auxiliary verbs. Finally, the passive, through a process probably anterior to the metaphysical *esse*, *to be*, is also formed, except in the compound tenses, by inflecting the active verb.

The syntactical concomitant of the above elementary differences is an inverted phraseology, the first step towards which was the affixion of the pronouns to the noun and the verb. Words, so inflected, arrange themselves reversely in consequence; and, showing their syntactical relations, they can be scattered in the sentence to an extent altogether impracticable with us. Moreover, latin is more elliptical than english.

The last distinctive feature of latin is the use of quantity, instead of accent, as the modulator of verse. The Latins imitated in this respect the rhythmical system of the Greeks, whose poetry, originally sung, was naturally based on the melodious arrangement of longs and shorts.

The effects of the above differences between the two tongues are these.

The absence of articles and of auxiliary verbs, the common use of verbs without nominative pronouns, and the lesser frequency of prepositions, owing to the power of the indirect cases, give to latin a great air of compactness. But, on the other hand, the symmetrical lengthening of words by inflection, besides that it complicates grammar, imparts to latin a certain heaviness, joined to a sameness of sounds. The variability of the adjective adds still to this effect. Altogether, latin is more sonorous, but less swift-winged than english.

The absence of the article is a decided ideological defect, as is shown by the fact that greek had to adopt at last this useful word, although it spoiled the conciseness of the tongue, and was ill-suited to a noun which had already received the third personal as a gender affix.

As for inversion and ellipsis, they are certainly favourable to freedom, effect, and conciseness, and latin owes them much of its beauty; but they often produce ambiguity and obscureness. And here it must be observed that, if the words of a latin sentence are better able to be disposed, scattered at will, our period ramifies itself more readily, its members lend themselves to a bolder disposition, and, on the whole, it can attain to a greater development than the latin, which, indeed,

cannot develop itself but through a partial adoption of the logical order.

Finally, the use of quantity in verse, instead of the prose accent, shows the union of poetry and music in their infancy; but this adaptation of the words to the tune would never have allowed the higher flights of our poetry. And our blank verse sufficiently shows its power, when, with the simple elements of number, cadence, and accent, it more than supplies both the dactylic hexameter and the iambic trimeter.

To sum up this grammatical comparison, we find on the side of latin, or rather the two classical tongues, the synthetical process, an inverted and more elliptical phraseology, and the accent of speech supplanted by quantity in verse; on the side of english, the analytical process, a fuller construction, the logical order, and the accent of speech regulating also the rhythm of verse. Which of the two systems is the better one, and shows more ingenuity in the unconscious framers, is a delicate question, which should not be hastily settled in favour of the classical tongues. While paying a due share of admiration to those wonderful monuments of the human genius, we may safely maintain that in language, as in other things, what is simplest is best, and that we are not inferior to the ancients in this, the first of arts. The tongue of Shakespeare and Milton, the simplest and

most vigorous of modern idioms, may well bear comparison with the sister-tongues of Virgil and Homer. In fact, greek and latin symbolize the pagan age and its world of sense, english accords with the christian era and its world of mind and soul; *they* go hand in hand with fable, *it* suits truth better; *they* have flourished in Greece and Italy, *it* is spreading over the whole earth.

ELEMENTS.

OF THE INTERJECTION.

EXAMPLES of latin interjections:

O formose puer! *Virgilius.* *O fair child!*

Non semel dicemus, *Io triumphe!*
Horatius.

We will cry more than once, Huzzah!

Proh sancte Jupiter! *Cicero.* *Oh holy Jupiter!*

Hei mihi, quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis!
Ovidius.

Alas for me! that love is not to be cured by any herbs.

Væ misero mihi! *Terentius.* *Woe to unhappy me!*

Barbarus, *heu!* cineres insistet victor.
Horatius.

Alas! a barbarian conqueror will tread on our ashes.

En supplex venio. *Virgilius.* *Behold I come imploring.*

OF THE PRONOUN.

Besides the nominative, or case of the agent, and the accusative, or case of the patient, with which we are acquainted in english, latin has three other cases, equivalent to prepositions: the genitive, the dative, and the ablative.

The genitive, equivalent to *of*, expresses the relation between an object and its generator: *vultus* EJUS, *the face of him.* The genitive expresses an attribute, as an adjective does; and between *vultus ejus, the face of him,* and *vultus suus, his face,* there is but this ideological difference: *ejus,* from *is,* signifies the generator; *suus* from *se,* the mere possessor.

The dative, equivalent to *to,* expresses future relation between an act already furnished with a patient, properly a thing, and an object, properly a person: *dare aliquid* ALICUI, *to give something to somebody.*

And the ablative, equivalent to *from,* expresses past relation between an act and an object: *arcere* TECTO, *to*

drive from a roof. An ablative amounts to an adverb, expressing, like it, a circumstance of the act.

The ideology, structure, and syntax of the genitive, dative, and ablative, tend to show that they preceded the prepositions they supply, and probably such abbreviatives altogether. They were not made by the affixion of prepositions, as certain compounds, found occasionally in latin and in english, commonly in sanscrit, which bear only a false likeness to a case: everything about them excludes this supposition.

The view we suggest of the formation of the cases, in accordance with our assumption, is this. The fundamental case is the nominative, from which the accusative proceeded, by a modification, except in the first personal, where a complete change takes place. The genitive followed: our possessive *'s* for *his*, has prepared us for this case, and gives us a clue to its origin, as the genitival affix, *us* or *is* in latin, *os* in greek, is the third personal pronoun. The genitive was thus formed, by affixion, from the nominative, or from the accusative, for euphony. The genitive led naturally to the dative, which takes after it, both in ideology and form. And last came the ablative, which, when it differs in form from the dative, comes by simplification from the accusative.

To decline a word is to make it pass through all its

cases, nominative, genitive, accusative, dative, ablative, which cases, taken together, constitute a declension.

The pronouns, elders of the nouns, are, as compared with them, peculiar in their nominatives, and consequently in their declension, as one may see by comparing it with the declension of nouns, page 25.

The latin personal pronouns are:

ego, *I* tu, *thou* is, ea, id, *he*, *she*, *it* se, *himself*

They are declined as follows:

SINGULAR.

n.	ego	tu	is	ea	id	
g.	mei	tui	ejus			sui
ac.	me	te	eum	eam	id	se
d.	mihi	tibi	ei			sibi
ab.	me	te	eo	ea	eo	se

PLURAL.

n.	nos	vos	ii, ei	eæ	ea	
g.	nostrûm, i	vestrûm, i	eorum	earum	eorum	sui
ac.	nos	vos	eos	eas	ea	se
d.	nobis	vobis	iis, eis			sibi
ab.	nobis	vobis	iis, eis			se

Emphatic personals:

The affix *met* to the first and second personal pronouns, and to the reflective, answers to our *self*: *egomet*, *mihimet*, *temet*, *semet*. The genitives plural do not take this affix.

For *tumet*, *tute* is said. The accusative singular admits of a reduplication to the same effect: *meme*, *tete*, *sese*. *Sese* is also used in the ablative.

The third personal pronoun has these emphatics:

Idem, eadem, idem, *the same*

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *himself*, *herself*, *itself*

Iste, ista, istud, *that of thine*

Idem is declined like *is*.

Ipse is declined like *ille*, with the exception of *ipsum*, for the accusative singular and the neuter nominative. It is also used of the first and second person.

Iste is altogether declined like *ille*, and, like it, has a stronger form, *istic*, *istæc*, *istoc*, or *istuc*, declined like *illic* (next page).

The demonstrative pronouns are:

hic, hæc, hoc, *this* ille, illa, illud, *that*

SINGULAR.

hic	hæc	hoc	ille	illa	illud
hujus			illius		
hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
huic			illi		
hoc	hac	hoc	illo	illa	illo

PLURAL.

hi	hæ	hæc	illi	illæ	illa
horum	harum	horum	illorum	illarum	illorum
hos	has	hæc	illos	illas	illa
his			illis		
his			illis		

There are also emphatic demonstratives: *hicce*, *this here*; *illic*, *that there*. Of *hicce*, *hæcce*, *hocce*, those cases only are

used which end in *c* or *s* before *ce*. Of *illic, illæc, illoc,* or *illuc,* the only cases in use, besides the above nominatives, are the accusative and ablative singular, and the neuter plural *illæc;* all which cases end in *c*. *Ejusce* is also found.

The following compounds of *ecce* or *en, behold,* with *ille,* or *is,* are used only in the accusative: *eccum, eccam, eccillum, eccillam; ellum, ellam;* plural in *os, as.*

The possessive pronouns are the same as the possessive articles, and are found in the next chapter.

The indefinite pronouns are:

singulus, *a single one*	ullus, *any one;* nullus, *none*
solus, *an only one*	uter, *either of two;* neuter, *neither*
totus, *a whole one*	alius, *another;* alter, *the other*

To which may be added, *talis, qualis, such an one as; tantus, quantus, such a great one as;* also the compound *nemo, nobody.*

With gradation as to number:

ambo, *both*	plures, *several, more*
pauci, *few*	plurimi, *most, a great many*
multi, *many*	omnes, *all*

To which may be added, *tot, quot, as many as,* and *quotquot, as many ever as.*

Ullus, alius, uter, and *alter,* are declined as follows:

ullus	ulla	ullum	alius	alia	aliud
ullius			alius		
ullum	ullam	ullum	alium	aliam	aliud
ulli			alii		
ullo	ulla	ullo	alio	alia	alio

uter	utra	utrum	alter	altera	alterum
utrius			alterius		
utrum	utram	utrum	alterum	alteram	alterum
utri			alteri		
utro	utra	utro	altero	altera	altero

The plural follows the first declension, p. 25.

Solus, *totus*, and *nullus*, are declined like *ullus*; *neuter* like *uter*; *singulus*, *tantus*, *quantus*, follow the first declension; *talis*, *qualis*, follow the second; as also *nemo*, *neminis*.

Ambo is declined thus:

ambo	ambæ	ambo
amborum	ambarum	amborum
ambos, o	ambas	ambo
ambobus	ambabus	ambobus

Pauci, *plurimi*, are regulars of the first declension; *plures*, *omnes*, regulars of the second; *tot*, *quot*, and *quotquot*, are indeclinable.

The relative pronoun is:

qui, quæ, *who*; quod, *which*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
qui	quæ	quod	qui	quæ	quæ
cujus			quorum	quarum	quorum
quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quæ
cui			quibus		
quo	qua	quo	quibus		

For *quibus*, *queis* or *quîs* is also used.

The interrogative pronoun, *quis* or *qui*, *quæ*, *quid* or *quod*, is declined like the relative.

The compound indefinite pronouns are:

1. Derived from simple indefinite pronouns:

aliquis, *some one*	utervis, *either you please*
unusquisque, *every one*	uterlibet, *ditto*
uterque, *the one and the other*	utercunque, *ditto*
alteruter, *the one or the other*	

Aliquis, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, or *aliquod*, in the plural *aliqui*, *aliquæ*, *aliqua*, is declined in other respects like *quis*.

Unusquisque is declined like two words, *unus* and *quis*: *uniuscujusque*.

Uterque, *utervis*, *uterlibet*, *utercunque*, are declined like *uter*, the affix remaining unchanged.

Alteruter is generally declined without change of the first part: *alterutri*, *alterutrum*.

2. Derived from the relative:

quidam, *a certain one*	quilibet, quivis, *any one you please*
quicunque, *whoever*	

They are declined like *qui*. They have a double neuter in the singular, *quiddam* and *quoddam*. In the accusative singular, *quidam* makes *quendam*, *quandam*; in the genitive plural, commonly, *quorundam*, *quarundam*.

3. Derived from the indefinite *quis:*

quisque, *every one*	quisquam, *any one*
quispiam, *some one or other*	quisquis, *whoever*

Quisque, quispiam, quisquam, quisquis, are declined like *quis.* *Quisquam* and *quisquis* make also *quicquam* and *quicquid;* rarely *quodquam* and *quodquod.*

4. Derived from the interrogative *quis:*

quisnam? *who?*	ecquis? *lo, who?*
numquis? *is there any one who?*	ecquisnam? *ditto*
numquisnam? *ditto*	

These words are declined like *quis.* *Ecquis, ecqua* or *ecquæ, cquid* or *ecquod,* makes in the plural *ecqui, ecquæ, ecqua.* *Numquis* has also *numqui.*

NUMERALS.—The names of the numbers are properly nouns; but as they are commonly used in discourse as adjective-pronouns or adjective-articles, we place them here, giving synoptically with the latin figures, both the cardinals and the ordinals:

		CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
1	I	unus	primus
2	II	duo	secundus
3	III	tres	tertius
4	IV	quatuor	quartus

		CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
5	V	quinque	quintus
6	VI	sex	sextus
7	VII	septem	septimus
8	VIII	octo	octavus
9	IX	novem	nonus
10	X	decem	decimus
11	XI	undecim	undecimus
12	XII	duodecim	duodecimus
13	XIII	tredecim	tertius decimus
14	XIV	quatuordecim	quartus decimus
15	XV	quindecim	quintus decimus
16	XVI	sedecim, *or* decem et sex	sextus decimus
17	XVII	septemdecim, decem et septem	septimus decimus
18	XVIII	duodeviginti, decem et octo	duodevicesimus, octavus decimus
19	XIX	undeviginti, decem et novem	undevicesimus, nonus decimus
20	XX	viginti	vicesimus, vigesimus
21	XXI	viginti unus, unus et viginti	vicesimus primus, unus et vicesimus
28	XXVIII	duodetriginta, octo et viginti	duodetricesimus,
29	XXIX	undetriginta, novem et viginta	undetricesimus,
30	XXX	triginta	tricesimus, trigesimus

		CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
40	XL	quadraginta	quadragesimus
50	L	quinqaginta	quinquagesimus
60	LX	sexaginta	sexagesimus
70	LXX	septuaginta	septuagesimus
80	LXXX	octoginta	octogesimus
90	XC	nonaginta	nonagesimus
100	C	centum	centesimus
200	CC	ducenti, æ, a	ducentesimus
300	CCC	trecenti	trecentesimus
400	CCCC	quadringenti	quadringentesimus
500	D *or* IↃ	quingenti	quingentesimus
600	DC	sexcenti	sexcentesimus
700	DCC	septingenti	septingentesimus
800	DCCC	octingenti	octingentesimus
900	DCCCC	nongenti	nongentesimus
1000	M *or* CIↃ	mille	millesimus
2000	MM CIↃCIↃ	duo millia, bis mille	bis millesimus
5000	IↃↃ	quinque millia	quinquies millesimus
10,000	CCIↃↃ	decem millia	decies millesimus
100,000	CCCIↃↃↃ	centum millia	centies millesimus

Corresponding Interrogatives.

quot ?	quotus ?
how many ?	*which in order ?*

Remarks on the cardinals:

Unus is declined like *ullus*, p. 12. *Duo* is declined like *ambo*. *Tres* is a regular of the second declension. The other cardinals, except *millia*, are indeclinable.

The thousands are expressed, either by preposing the numeral adverbs *bis*, *ter*, *quater*, to *mille*, a construction chiefly used by the poets, in which case *mille* is indeclinable; or by saying, *duo*, *tria*, *unum et viginti*, *centum millia*, in which case *millia* is declinable.

From *twenty* to *a hundred*, either the smaller number with *et* precedes, or the larger without *et*: *sexaginta quatuor*, or *quatuor et sexaginta*.

In *duodeviginta*, *duodetriginta*, *duo* is indeclinable. Above *one hundred*, the larger number precedes, with or without *et*: *centum et unus*, or *centum unus*; *trecenti sexaginta sex*, or *trecenti et sexaginta sex*.

Remarks on the ordinals:

From *thirteen* to *nineteen*, the smaller number usually precedes; sometimes the larger, with or without *et*: *tertius decimus*, *decimus et tertius*, or *decimus tertius*. In the other compound numbers, the larger precedes without *et*, or the smaller with *et*: *vicesimus quartus*, or *quartus et vicesimus*. For *twenty-eight*, *thirty-eight*, *twenty-nine*, and *thirty-nine*, *duodetricesimus*, *duodequadragesimus*, *undetricesimus*, *undequadragesimus*, are used. *Primanus*, *secundanus*, &c. denote a person of such a class.

From numerals are derived two kinds of adjectives, which we place here, for the sake of convenience.

1. Distributives, which we translate by *every so many*, or *so many a-piece*:

1 singuli	4 quaterni	7 septeni
2 bini	5 quini	8 octoni
3 terni, *or* trini	6 seni	9 noveni

10	deni	17	septeni deni	40	quadrageni
11	undeni	18	octoni deni	50	quinquageni
12	duodeni	19	noveni deni	60	sexageni
13	terni deni	20	viceni	70	septuageni
14	quaterni deni	21	viceni singuli	80	octogeni
15	quini deni	22	viceni bini	90	nonageni
16	seni deni	30	triceni	100	centeni

Their corresponding interrogative is *quoteni?* *every how many? how many a-piece?*

From *thirteen* to *nineteen*, the order may be inverted: *deni quaterni*, for *quaterni deni;* or *et* may be interposed: *quaterni et deni.* For *eighteen, nineteen, duodeviceni, undeviceni* are used. The *hundreds* have two forms: *trecenteni, quadringenteni, sexcenteni;* and a shorter and more common one, *duceni. A thousand each* is *singula millia, bina millia,* &c.

2. Multiplicatives, words in *plex*, which affix, from *plexus, folded,* answers to our *fold:*

simplex, *simple, without fold;* duplex, triplex, quadruplex, quintuplex, septemplex, decemplex, centuplex; *double, triple, &c.*

Their corresponding interrogative is *quotuplex? how many fold?*

They have also forms in *us*, used chiefly in the neuter:

simplus, duplus, triplus, quadruplus, quintuplus, sextuplus, septuplus, octuplus.

No higher numbers are found in the classics.

OF THE ADJECTIVE-ARTICLE.

LATIN, as has been said, has no articles proper, like our *the* and *a*, to designate the object merely as definite or indefinite; so that when the noun appears without an adjective-article, it is the context only which shows whether the mind conceives the object as definite or indefinite.

However, the third personal pronoun, and all the adjective-pronouns, are used as adjective-articles, that is, in combination with nouns.

The only adjective-articles which have to be added here are the possessive, and the relative-possessive.

The possessive-articles are:

Meus, ***vocative*** **mi, mea, meum,** *my.*
Tuus, tua, tuum, *thy.*
Suus, sua, suum, *his, her, its, their.*
Noster, nostra, nostrum, *our.*
Vester, vestra, vestrum, *your.*

They are regular in their declension.

To their ablatives, especially to *suo*, and *sua*, *pte* is affixed,

meaning *own: suapte manu, with his own hand; suopte pondere, by its own weight.*

The relative possessive-article is:

cujus, cuja, cujum; *whose.*

It is the genitive of the relative pronoun, become a nominative of the first declension; which agrees with the view previously suggested of the genitive. Only the nominative and accusative singular are in common use.

Cujas, from *cuja*, becomes in its turn a nominative, and, owing to an ellipsis, is made to mean, *whose country, family, party? Nostras, vestras* are corresponding expressions. These words make in the genitive *cujatis, nostratis, vestratis,* and follow the second declension.

OF THE NOUN.

Besides number, the latin noun possesses gender and case.

The affixion of the third personal pronoun to the root of the noun accounts at the same time for these properties of the noun, and for its being destitute of article, as the greek noun was also for a long time.

In principle, masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns belong respectively to males, to females, and to inanimate objects. But, in reality, the sexes are sometimes disregarded; or sexless things are viewed in imagination as males or females, which is very usual in latin; and nouns assume arbitrary genders in consequence.

The names of some animals have a noble gender form for the male or the female, the gender of the adjective showing, however, which is meant: *hic bos, this ox; hæc bos, this cow.* The adjective-article may also be put in the masculine, though, from the context, no sex be meant. Of some, however, there is a feminine form for the female: *equus, horse; equa, mare; gallus, cock; gallina, hen.* Some, as *simius, monkey, simia,* are used, without distinction of gender ending for

both sexes, the gender of the adjective denoting, however, which sex is meant.

The names of some animals whose sex is disregarded take a feminine or masculine adjective, without denoting sex thereby: as *talpa, mole; anguis, snake.*

The words *mas, male; femina, female,* answering to our prefixes, *he, she,* are used to specify the sex, with the names of certain animated beings whose sex is commonly disregarded, as *mas corvus, crow; femina rana, frog.*

Some nouns, names of persons, are masculine when applied to a man, feminine when applied to a woman:

conjux, *consort*	sacerdos, *priest* or *priestess*
parens, *parent*	vates, *poet* or *poetess*

Some nouns, names of things, have two gender forms:

clipeus, *shield*, clipeum	buccina, *trumpet*, buccinum

Some nouns, names of things, have a different or a double gender form in the plural:

locus, *place*, loci *and* loca	delicium, *delight*, deliciæ
margarita, *pearl*, margarita	frænum, curb, fræni *and* fræna
cœlum, *heaven*, cœli	

In latin, as in english, some nouns have only one number:

pietas, *piety*	mœnia, *walls*	divitiæ, *riches*
aurum, *gold*	ambages, *windings*	majores, *ancestors*
vulgus, *the vulgar*		

The acceptation may vary with the number:

litera, *letter of the alphabet*; literæ, *epistle*
sal, *salt*; sales, *witticisms*
ædes, *temple*; ædes, *house*.

OF DECLENSION.

The declension of the noun divides itself into two branches, themselves called declensions. There is but one process, but it has to deal euphonically with two kinds of nominatives.

The first declension has, in the nominative, the gender affix, *us*, *a*, *um*, which becomes *i*, *æ*, *i*, in the genitive:

ventus, *wind*	rosa, *rose*	lignum, *wood*
venti	rosæ	ligni

The second declension has, in the nominative, various generic endings; it possesses a noble gender and a neuter; it forms its genitive by affixing *is* to the nominative, which usually undergoes some euphonic change:

homo, *man*	caput, *head*
hominis	capitis

The pronouns have already prepared us for the mechanism of noun-declension. Having peculiar nominatives, however, they are also somewhat peculiar in their declension, each partaking of both declensions.

First Declension.

SINGULAR.

n.	ventus	rosa	lignum
g.	venti	rosæ	ligni
ac.	ventum	rosam	lignum
d.	vento	rosæ	ligno
ab.	vento	rosa	ligno

PLURAL.

n.	venti	rosæ	ligna
g.	ventorum	rosarum	lignorum
ac.	ventos	rosas	ligna
d.	ventis	rosis	lignis
ab.	ventis	rosis	lignis

Second Declension.

SINGULAR.

n.	homo	caput
g.	hominis	capitis
ac.	hominem	caput
d.	homini	capiti
ab.	homine	capite

PLURAL.

n.	homines	capita
g.	hominum	capitum
ac.	homines	capita
d.	hominibus	capitibus
ab.	hominibus	capitibus

Mixed Declensions.

There are besides two irregular or mixed declensions:

The first mixed declension, with a nominative in *us* of the first declension, has a genitive in *s* of the second. It has a noble gender, and its neuter is invariable in the singular.

S. fructus, *fruit*, fructus, fructum, fructui, fructu. *Pl.* fructus, fructuum, fructus, fructibus.

S. cornu, *horn*. *Pl.* cornua, cornuum, cornua, cornibus.

The second mixed declension, with a nominative in *es* of the second declension, has a genitive in *i* of the first. It has a noble gender, but no neuter:

S. dies, *day*, diei, diem, diei, die. *Pl.* dies, dierum, dies, diebus.

Remarks on the Declensions.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Masculine form:

Case.—Masculines of the first declension, when used as vocatives, i. e., interjectively, have a proper form in *e*: *o domine! o master!* *Deus* is an exception.

Irregulars in *er*, increasing in the genitive, usually drop the *e* through all their cases:

ager, *field*, agri; aper, *boar*, apri; liber, *book*, libri.

The following preserve their *e*:

puer, *child*, pueri	**Liber, *Bacchus***
adulter, *adulterer*	**socer, *father-in-law***
gener, *son-in-law*	**vesper, *evening*.**

Also the compounds in *fer*, from *ferre, to carry,* and in *ger*, from *gerere, to bear :*

Lucifer, *the morning star ;* **armiger,** *arm-bearer.*

Presbyter, *Iber*, and *Celtiber*, preserve it also.

Mulciber, Vulcan, has both forms.

The irregular, *vir, man,* makes *viri,* as also its compounds.

Deus, god, has, in the nominative, dative, and ablative plural, three forms : *dei, dii, dî ; deis, diis, dîs.* The forms in *i* are the most common.

The genitive plural of some words, especially those which denote value, measure, weight, is commonly formed in *ûm,* instead of *orum : nummûm, coin ; sestertiûm, sesterce ; modiûm, bushel.* The same form prevails in other expressions : *præfectus fabrûm, master of workmen ; triumvirûm, triumvirs.* Of *liberi, children,* and *deus,* both forms are in use. Poets allow themselves greater licence, and use the names of nations in the same way.

GENDER.—The names of trees and plants, with few exceptions, are feminine ; so are those of precious stones :

cupressus, *cypress*	**pyropus,** *ruby*

Besides these, there are only four feminine words :

colus, *distaff*	**vannus,** *winnowing fan*
humus, *earth.*	**alvus,** *belly*

Pampinus, vine-branch, is commonly masculine ; rarely feminine.

Two words are neuter : *virus, juice, poison ; pelagus, sea. Vulgus, common people,* is used both as masculine and feminine.

Feminine form :

Case.—An old form of the genitive singular in *ās* has been preserved in the declension of the word *familia* compounded with *pater, father ; mater, mother ; filius, son ; filia, daughter ;* which make *pater-familias, filius-familias.* The regular forms, *familiæ* and *familiarum,* are, however, not uncommon.

A poetical form of the genitive singular is *äi* for *æ* : *auläi, court ;* the resolved diphthong *æ* or *ai.*

Patronymics, i. e., names derived from those of parents or ancestors, and compound words in *cola* and *gena,* form their genitive plural in the poets in *ûm,* instead of *arum :*

Dardanidæ, *descendants of Dardanus, Trojans,* Dardanidûm
cœlicolæ, *celestials,* cœlicolûm terrigenæ, *terrestrials,* terrigenûm

The genitive plural of *drachma, drachm,* and *amphora, cask,* is sometimes written in prose, *drachmûm, amphorûm.*

In the dative and ablative plural, some words have *abus* instead of *is,* as a distinction from the masculines of the declension. These are, *dea, goddess ; filia, daughter ; equa, mare ; mula, mule.* In good prose writers, the form in *is* is the more common.

Gender.—Nouns in *a,* denoting *men,* are masculine : *scriba, scribe ; nauta, sailor ; poeta, poet.*

Neuter form :

Case.—Words in *ium* make *î,* not *ii,* in the genitive, in the poets : *ingenium, nature* or *quality, ingenî.*

Gender.—Some names of females, in the comic writers, as *Glycerium,* are feminine.

SECOND DECLENSION.

CASE: NOMINATIVE SINGULAR.—Some nouns have two nominatives: *vomer* or *vomis*, *ploughshare*; *arbor* or *arbos*, *tree*; *grus* or *gruis*, *crane*.

GENITIVE SINGULAR.—Some words of this declension form their genitive by the mere affixion of the case-ending; but usually the word undergoes some euphonic change. Some words in *es* or *is*, neuter *e*, merely modify this termination, and, like words of the first declension, do not increase in the genitive.

Nominatives end in the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, *o*, or in the consonants *c*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*. The following specimens are classed in the alphabetical order of their ending:

poema, *poem*, poemătis
mare, *sea*, maris
sinapi, *mustard seed*, sinapis
misy, *vitriol*, misyis, misys
homo, *man*, homĭnis
virgo, *virgin*, virgĭnis
consuetudo, *custom*, consuetudĭnis
latro, *thief*, latrōnis
ratio, *reason*, ratiōnis
caro, *flesh*, carnis
alec, *a pickle*, alēcis
lac, *milk*, lactis
sol, *sun*, sōlis
mel, *honey*, mellis
splen, *spleen*, splēnis
nomen, *name*, nomĭnis
Xenophon, Xenophontis
nectar, *nectar*, nectăris
calcar, *spur*, calcāris
far, *corn*, farris
hepar, *liver*, hepătis
aēr, *air*, aĕris
mulier, *woman*, muliéris
later, *brick*, latĕris
iter, *journey*, itĭnĕris
ver, *spring*, vēris
october, octobris
pater, *father*, patris
martyr, martўris
amor, *love*, amŏris
arbor, *tree*, arbŏris
robur, *strength*, robŏris
jecur, *liver*, jecĭnŏris
murmur, murmŭris
fur, *thief*, fūris
vas, *surety*, vădis
mas, *male*, măris
vas, *vase*, vāsis
as, *a pound*, assis

anas, *duck*, anătis
ætas, *age*, ætātis
adamas, *diamond*, adamantis
nubes, *cloud*, nubis
pes, *foot*, pĕdis
merces, *reward*, mercēdis
obses, *hostage*, obsĭdis
Ceres, Cerĕris
æs, *brass*, æris
bes, *eight ounces weight*, bessis
seges, *crop*, segĕtis
quies, *rest*, quiētis
hospes, *guest*, *host*, hospĭtis
avis, *bird*, avis
lapis, *stone*, lapĭdis
sanguis, *blood*, sanguĭnis
pulvis, *dust*, pulvĕris
glis, *dormouse*, glīris
semis, *half-a-pound*, semissis
lis, *law-suit*, lītis
heros, *hero*, herōis
custos, *guardian*, custōdis
os, *mouth*, ōris
os, *bone*, ossis
nepos, *nephew*, nepōtis
bos, *ox*, bŏvis
sus, *swine*, suis
tripus, *tripod*, tripŏdis
pecus, *beast*, pecŭdis
palus, *marsh*, palūdis
scelus, *crime*, scelĕris
nemus, *forest*, nemŏris

rus, *country*, rūris
virtus, *virtue*, virtūtis
Selinus, Selinuntis
laus, *praise*, laudis
trabs, *beam*, trăbis
cælebs, *bachelor*, cælĭbis
puls, *pap*, pultis
hiems, *winter*, hiĕmis
frons, *branch*, frondis
mons, *hill*, montis
Tiryns, Tirynthis
municeps, *one of a free town*, municĭpis
stirps, *race*, stirpis
gryps, *griffin*, gryphis
ars, *art*, artis
caput, *head*, capĭtis
pax, *peace*, pācis
climax, climăcis
Demonax, Demonactis
nex, *death*, nĕcis
vervex, *wether*, vervēcis
judex, *judge*, judĭcis
vibex, *black and blue*, vibīcis
grex, *flock*, grĕgis
lex, *law*, lēgis
remex, *rower*, remĭgis
senex, *old man*, senis
supellex, *household things*, supellectĭlis
calix, *calyx*, calĭcis
cervix, *neck*, cervīcis

strix, *screech-owl*, strĭgis
nix, *snow*, nĭvis
vox, *voice*, vōcis
Cappadox, Cappadŏcis
Allobrox, Allobrŏgis
nox, *night*, noctis
conjux, *husband* or *wife*, conjŭgis
frux (*obsolete*), *fruit*, frūgis
Eryx, Erўcis
bombyx, *silk-worm*, bombўcis
Styx, Stўgis
onyx, onўchis
falx, *scythe*, falcis
lanx, *a broad plate*, lancis
sphinx, sphingis
arx, *fort*, arcis

Accusative Singular.—Certain words have *im* instead of, or besides, *em*: *febris, fever, febrim,* less common, *febrem; mensis, month, mensem,* less common, *mensim; sitis, thirst, sitim.*

Ablative Singular. — Certain words and classes of words, among which the preceding, have *i* instead of, or besides, *e*:

ædilis, *edile*, ædilem, ædili, *or* e
triremis, *galley with three oars on each side*, triremem, triremi
sitis, *thirst*, siti
avis, *bird*, avem, ave, avi
navis, *ship*, navem, navim, nave, navi
mare, *sea*, mari
vectigal, *tax*, vectigali
calcar, *spur*, calcari
rus, *country*, rure, ruri

Nominative Plural.—Neuters in *e, al, ar,* make *ia: maria, vectigalia; animal, animalia. Far, corn,* makes *farra.*

Genitive Plural.—Neuters with a nominative plural in *ia* make *ium*: *maria, marium; animalia, animalium.*

Other words and classes of words make *ium* instead of, or besides, *um :*

caro, *flesh*, carnium
imber, *rain* imbres, imbrium
mas, *male*, mares, marium
ætas, *age*, ætates, ætatum, ætatium
nubes, *clouds*, nubium
penates, *household gods*, penatium, penatum
quirites, *citizens of Rome*, quiritium, quiritum
apis, *bee*, apes, apum, apium
mensis, *month*, mensium, mensum
os, *bones*, ossa, ossium
mus, *mouse*, mures, murium
dens, *tooth*, dentes, dentium
cliens, *client*, clientes, clientium, clientum
mons, *hill*, montes, montium
nix, *snow*, nives, nivium
arx, *fort*, arces, arcium

Ales, bird, makes *alitum* and *alituum ; cœles, celestial,* makes *cœlitum* and *cœlituum.*

The names of festivals in *alia* have *ium* and *iorum : saturnalia, saturnalium, saturnaliorum.*

Accusative Plural.—The accusative plural of those words which have *ium* in the genitive plural, ended, in the best ages of latinity, in *is*, which was also written *eis*, instead of *es* : *omnis, tris, civis.* Even in those times, however, the form in *es* was also used.

Dative Plural.—Greek words, latinized, in *ma* make *is* rather than *ibus* :

emblema, *emblem*, emblemata, emblematis
poema, *poem*, poemata, poematis, *also* poematibus

Jupiter has its cases from the word *Zeus*, forming its first syllable : *Jovis, Jovem, Jovi, Jove.* In the plural, only *Joves* is found.

Bos, bovis, plural, *boves,* makes in the genitive *boûm,* dat. *bubus,* and, less commonly, *bobus.* *Sus, swine,* makes in the dat. pl. *suibus* and *subus.*

GENDER:

The masculine endings are o (except *io*, a termination mostly feminine), *er*, *or*, *es*, *os* increasing (specially in *ĭtis*):

sermo, *discourse*	stipes, *club*, stipĭtis.
venter, *belly*	flos, *flower*
error, *error*	mos, *custom*

The feminine endings are *io*, *as*, *es* not increasing, *is*, *aus*, *ys*, *s* preceded by a consonant, *x*:

actio, *action*	navis, *ship*	hiems, *winter*
auctoritas, *authority*	laus, *praise*	mors, *death*
nubes, *cloud*	chlamys, *cloak*	pax, *peace*

The neuter endings are *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, *ar*, *ur*, *us*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*:

poema, *poem*	calcar, *spur*	mel, *honey*
mare, *sea*	fulgur, *lightning*	nomen, *name*
gummi, *gum*	tempus, *time*	caput, *head*
misy, *vitriol*	lac, *milk*	

But the exceptions to these general rules are many. Some exceptions, containing series of words, lead to sub-exceptions. Lists of words would, therefore, be useless, and the student is referred to the dictionary.

FIRST MIXED DECLENSION.

CASE.—A genitive in *i* was formed from some nouns in *us*, according to the first declension, and this form is found in good writers: *senati*, *tumulti*, in Sallust. Other authors used a genitive in *us*, from *cornu: dextri cornus.* Still more common is the dative in *u* instead of *ui*, especially in Cæsar: *equitatu*, *cavalry; usu*, *use*.

Some words in the dative and ablative plural have *ubus,* instead of, or besides *ibus:*

artus, *limbs,* artubus
portus, *harbour,* portubus, portibus
tonitru, *thunder,* tonitribus, tonitrubus
ficus, *a fig-tree, makes only* ficis.

Domus takes, in some of its cases, forms of the first declension masculine: d. *domui* and *domo;* ab. *domo* only; plural, n. *domus;* g. *domuum* and *domorum;* ac. *domūs* and *domos;* d. ab. *domibus* only.

Gender.—The words in *us* are masculine, except the following, which are feminine:

tribus, *tribe*	domus, *house*
acus, *a kind of sea-fish*	anus, *old woman*
porticus, *porch*	manus, *hand*
quercus, *oak;*	socrus, *mother-in-law*
and a few more names of trees.	nurus, *daughter-in-law*

The few words in *u* are all neuter.

SECOND MIXED DECLENSION.

Case.—Only the three words, *dies, res, thing,* and *species, figure, appearance,* have the plural complete; and Cicero condemns even *specierum* and *speciebus.* Of *acies, army; facies, face; effigies, effigy; series, series;* and *spes, hope,* only the nominative and accusative plural are found in good prose writers; the others, owing to their meaning, have no plural.

An old form of the genitive singular is *e* for *ei, die* for *diei.*

Gender.—Words of the fifth declension are feminine, except *dies,* which is masculine or feminine in the singular; masculine only in the plural. *Meridies, mid-day,* is masculine, and has no plural.

General Remarks on Declension.

Some nouns are indeclinable : such are neuters in *u* of the first mixed declension, in the singular ; the names of the letters of the alphabet ; greek words in *i* and *y* ; some hebrew proper names.

Some nouns are defective in case : *fors, chance,* occurs only in the nominative, and in the ablative, *forte, by chance.* Some occur only in particular combinations : *sponte sua, of his own accord.*

Finally, some nouns belong to two declensions, or to two forms of the same :

colus, i, *distaff*, colus, ûs
elephantus, i, *elephant*, elephas, elephantis
materia, æ, *matter*, materies, ei
buccina, æ, *trumpet*, buccinum, i
pavo, onis, *peacock*, pavus, i
senectus, utis, *old age*, senecta, æ
plebs, bis, *people*, plebes, ei

Greek Case-forms used in Latin.

Greek nouns and proper names are usually latinized and brought under the latin declension : *Homerus, i.* But the following greek forms are also met with, especially in the poets :

First declension.

Delos, Paros, Ilion, *ac.* Delon, Paron, Ilion.

Barbitos, *lute*, barbiton.

Athos, g. Atho, *ac.* Atho *and* Athon, *d. ab.* Atho, *after the attic form.*

Chaos, *ab.* chao.

Bucolicôn, Georgicôn, *Neuter g. pl. in the titles of books.*
Musicē, *music*, *g.* musicēs, *ac.* musicēn, *ab.* musicē.
Æneas, *voc.* Ænea, ac. Ænean.
Anchises, *voc.* Anchisē *or* Anchisa, *ac.* Anchisēn, *ab.* Anchisa.

Second declension.

Daphnis, *v.* Daphni, *g.* Daphnidos.—Pallas, *g.* Pallados.
Tethys *v.* Tethy, *g.* Tethyos.—Poesis, *poetry*, *g.* poeseos.
Dido, *g.* Didûs, *ac. d.* Dido.—Echo, *g.* echûs, *ac. d.* echo.
Orpheūs, *v.* Orpheu, *g.* Orphĕos, *ac.* Orphea, *d. ab.* Orpheo.
Aër, *air*, *ac.* aëra; æther, *ether*, æthera.
Pan, *ac.* Pana.—*ac.* Marathona.
Achilles, *v.* Achille, *ac.* Achillen.
Halyn, Nabin, Zeuxin, *ac.*
Mele, *badger.* Tempe, *neuter nom. pl.*
Epigrammatôn, *gen. pl. in the title of books.*
Macedonas, *ac. pl*; tripodas, *tripod.*
Ethesin, *manners*, *d. ab. pl.*

OF THE ADJECTIVE.

THE latin adjective varies, like the noun, in number, gender, and case.

Like the noun, also, it has two declensions: one in *us, a, um : bonus, a, um, good*: the other with a noble-gender form, increasing in the genitive : *sapiens, wise.*

SINGULAR.

n.	bonus	a	um	sapiens	
g.	boni	æ	i	sapientis	
ac.	bonum	am	um	sapientem,	sapiens
d.	bono	æ	o	sapienti	
ab.	bono	a	o	sapienti, e	

PLURAL.

n.	boni	æ	a	sapientes,	sapientia
g.	bonorum	arum	orum	sapientium	
ac.	bonos	as	a	sapientes,	sapientia
d.	bonis	is	is	sapientibus	
ab.	bonis	is	is	sapientibus	

Remarks.

FIRST DECLENSION.

The masculine has, as in the noun, a vocative in *e*, *formosus*, *fair*, *formose*,

Among irregulars in *er*, the following drop *e*.

scaber, *rough*	sacer, *sacred*	piger, *lazy*
creber, *frequent*	vafer, *crafty*	pulcher, *beautiful*
ruber, *red*	æger, *sick*	ater, *black*
macer, *lean*	niger, *black*	teter, *foul*.

Miser, *miserable*, and the rest retain it. *Dexter*, *right*, sometimes retains the *e*, sometimes drops it; *sinister*, *left*, always drops it. To this class belongs also the irregular, *satur*, *satura*, *saturum*, *satiated*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

As in the noun, we have here words in *is*, neuter *e*, not increasing in the genitive: *brevis*, *short*, *breve*, g. *brevis*, ac. *brevem*, *breve*, d. ab. *brevi*.

Several adjectives in *is*, *e*, have for the masculine a form in *er*, besides the form in *is*, which is a noble gender: nom. *acer*, or *acris*, *acre*, and in other respects as *brevis*. Such are,

saluber, salubris, salubre	celer, celeris, celere
alacer, alacris, alacre	pedester, pedestris, pedestre.

A few adjectives of the first declension are also irregulars in *is*, *e*; of the second: *hilarus*, *merry*, *hilaris*.

Opulentus and *opulens* are both used; *violentus* is in common use; *violens* is used in verse only.

Vetus, old, veteris, makes in the plural *veteres, vetera, veterum.* *Dives, rich,* makes in the plural neuter, *ditia.*

Nequam, nought, and *frugi, sober,* are indeclinable; *semis, and a half,* used before numerals, is also indeclinable.

Necesse, neuter of *necessis, necessary,* is only used with *esse, to be;* in other connections, *necessarius* is used.

The genitive plural of the following is in *um:*

uber, *fruitful*	*pl.* puberes	particeps, *partaker*
celer, *swift*	dives, *rich*	inops, *needy*
degener, *degenerate*	vetus, *old*	supplex, *suppliant*
memor, *mindful*	cœlebs, *unmarried*	quadruplex, *fourfold*
pubes, *full-grown*	princeps, *prince*	

The compounds of *color,* and of *fex,* from *facere,* have also their genitive plural in *um: concolorum, of the same colour, artificum, workmen.*

The adjectives in *ceps, cipitis,* from *caput,* make *ium,* sometimes syncopated into *um: anceps, doubtful; præceps, headlong; biceps, two-headed.*

Genitives in *tium* make also *tum: sapientium* or *tum.*

Active participles, when used as adjectives, make the ablative in *e* or *i,* but only in *e* when used in the ablative absolute.

Of the Comparative and the Superlative.

The latin comparative affix is *ior;* the superlative affix is *imus,* usually lengthened into *issimus.* These

affixes blend with the base of the word in the same way as the genitival affix. The comparative, *or*, neuter *us*, belongs to the second declension; the superlative, *issimus*, *issima*, *issimum*, belongs to the first:

durus, *hard*, **durior, us; durissimus, a, um**
sapiens, *wise*, **sapientior, us; sapientissimus, a, um**
brevis, *short*, **brevior, brevissimus.**

Remarks.

Adjectives in *er* form the superlative by adding *imus* to the nominative singular masculine, and doubling *r:*

pulcher, *fair*, **pulcherrimus** **acer**, *sharp*, **e, acerrimus.**

Vetus makes *veterrimus; nuperus, late* or *new*, makes *nuperrimus.*

Of *maturus, ripe, maturissimus* and *maturrimus* are both in use.

Some adjectives in *ilis:*

facilis, *easy*	**similis**, *like*
gracilis, *graceful*	**dissimilis**, *unlike*
difficilis, *uneasy*	**humilis**, *humble*,

form the superlative in *illimus*, as *facillimus, simillimus. Imbecilis* makes *imbecillimus* and *imbecilissimus.*

Adjectives compounded with *dĭcus, fĭcus, vŏlus*, from *dicere, to say, facere, to make, velle, to will*, form their comparatives in *entior*, superlative, *entissimus:*

malevolus, *ill-natured*, **malevolentior** **munificus**, *bountiful*, **munificentior, munificentissimus.**

The comparative makes its ablative singular in *e* or *i*, its nominative plural neuter in *a*, its genitive plural in *um*: *durior*, *duriore*, *i*, *duriora*, *duriorum*.

Those adjectives in which a vowel precedes *us* take the adverbs *magis*, *more*, *maxime*, *most*, instead of the affixes:

magis idoneus, *more fit*; magis arduus, *more steep*; maxime noxius, *most hurtful*.

When *qu*, pronounced *k*, precedes *us*, the affixes are used:

iniquus, *unequal*; iniquior, iniquissimus.

Adjectives taking the affixes sometimes take *magis* and *maxime* instead; and, on the other hand, some which, according to the above rule, take the adverbs, take also the affixes in the poets and early writers:

assiduior, *more assiduous*
egregior, *more egregious*
exiguior, *smaller*
strenuissimus, *most brave*
arduissimus, *most arduous*

Some adjectives have irregular comparatives and superlatives, or take them from strange roots:

bonus, *good*; melior, n. melius, *better*; optimus, *best*.
malus, *bad*; pejor, *worse*; pessimus, *worst*.
magnus, *great*; major, *greater*; maximus, *greatest*.
multus, *much*; plus, *more*; plurimus, *most*.
parvus, *little*; minor, *less*; minimus, *least*.
dives, *rich*; ditior, ditissimus.
egenus, *needy*; egentior, egentissimus.
juvenis, *young*; junior.
senex, *old*; senior.
nequam, *wicked*; nequior, nequissimus.

The following belong to place and time:

internus, *internal*; interior, intimus.
externus, *external*; exterior, extremus, *or* extimus.
inferus, *low*; inferior, infimus.
superus, *high*; superior, supremus, *or* summus.
posterus, *following*; posterior, postremus, *or* postumus.
prope, *near*; propior, proximus.
ultra, *beyond*; ulterior, ultimus.
præ, *before*; prior, *former*; primus, *first*.

The three last are derived, in the absence of the adjectives, from the cognate prepositions.

Deterior, worse, deterrimus, has no simple adjective.

Ocior, swifter, ocissimus, comes from a greek adjective.

Some adjectives, because of the form, others, because of their meaning, have no comparative or superlative:

amabilis, *amiable*, amabilior   sacer, *sacred*, sacerrimus.
novus, *new*, novissimus

OF THE VERB.

THERE are in latin, as in english, according to general grammar, active and neuter verbs.

The active verb is a verb with an accusative: AMARE *aliquem, to love somebody.*

The neuter verb is a verb with its accusative understood, the agent being necessarily, because of the nature of the act, the patient also: IRE, *to go.* In some neuter verbs, the accusative noun is implied in the verb: FAVERE *alicui, to favour* (*do favour to*) *somebody.*

In latin, as in greek and sanscrit, the active verb forms its passive by inflexion: AMO, *I love;* AMOR, *I am loved: r* being the sign of the passive idea, of the act received.

The latin passive presents a peculiar variety, the deponent, an essential passive, without an active, used of acts done by the patient himself: MIRARI, *to wonder, s'étonner, to be astonished;* UTI *libris, to use books, se servir de livres.* Many deponents take ideological cases, as if active or neuter: MIRARI *aliquid, to admire something*; BLANDIRI *alicui, to flatter somebody;* and deponents are thus called, because they are, as to

syntactical purposes, like passive verbs which have laid aside the passive meaning.

A few deponents, as *lacrymare, lacrymari, to weep,* have also an active form; and a few, taking an accusative, are nevertheless used altogether passively: ADULARI *aliquem, to flatter somebody;* ADULARI *ab aliquo, to be flattered by somebody.* This abuse of a form causes some ideological confusion.

Some neuter verbs have in latin, as in english, a passive, but it is used unipersonally only: *sic* ITUR *ad astra, thus one goes to the stars,* i.e., *to glory; tibi* FAVETUR, *you are favoured,* lit., *to you it is favoured.*

Like english, latin prefers the neuter verb to the essentially reflective, which form of expression is, as with us, merely optional: ABSTINERE *se,* or ABSTINERE *aliqua re, to abstain oneself,* or *to abstain from something.*

Finally, latin possesses, like english, unipersonals, or neuter verbs used only in the third person singular, the agent, act, and patient, being necessarily blended into one idea: PLUIT, *it rains.*

Latin has five moods: the infinitive, the participle, the indicative, the dubitative, and the imperative. The dubitative supplies the place of our conditional.

The infinitive, *amare, to love,* has a past form, expressing anteriority, *amavisse, to have loved. Amare* is declined like a noun: *amandi, amandum, amando.*

The active participle is *amans, loving;* the passive *amatus, loved.* They have each a future form, expressing posteriority: *amaturus, being to love; amandus, being to be loved.* There is no form expressing anteriority. *Amans* is declined like an adjective of the second declension: *amantis, amantem, amanti, amanti;* plural, *amantes, amantia, amantium.* The three participles in *us, a, um,* are regulars of the first declension.

The indicative has six tenses: 1, present, *amo, I love;* 2, imperfect, *amabam, I was loving, I was wont to love;* it presents the past act without any idea of beginning or end; 3, past, *amavi, I loved;* 4, compound imperfect, *amaveram, I had loved;* 5, future, *amabo, I shall love;* 6, compound future, *amavero, I shall have loved.*

The dubitative has four tenses: 1, present, *amem, I love;* 2, imperfect, *amarem, I were loving;* 3, past, *amaverim, I loved;* 4, compound imperfect, *amavissem, I had loved.*

The imperative is *ama, love.*

Owing to the original affixion of the personal pronouns, the latin verb possesses three distinct personal endings for each number:

amo, *I love*	amamus, *we love*
amas, *thou lovest*	amatis, *you love*
amat, *he loves*	amant, *they love*

Latin conjugation divides itself into four branches,

themselves called conjugations, distinguished by the characteristic vowel of the infinitive; the penult, long in the first three, is short in the last:

1	2	3	4
amāre,	delēre,	audīre,	legĕre,
to love	*to destroy*	*to hear*	*to read*

Of these four conjugations, the last, which is the simplest, answers to the common greek conjugation; the first and the second to the contracted verbs in *αειν*, *εειν*; the third resembles a verb in *ιειν*.

Before we conjugate the four model verbs, we shall give *esse, to be,* which is used as an auxiliary in the compound forms of the passive. Its conjugation is very irregular, from the fact that it is formed from several roots meaning, in sanscrit, *to sit, to stand, to become.* And let us remark that this was the primary sense of *esse, to be,* ere it came to mean metaphysical existence, or existence in time only.

CONJUGATIONS.

Esse, to be.

INFINITIVE.

Esse Fuisse fore

PARTICIPLE.

Ens futurus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.		C. IMPERFECT.	
Sum	sumus	Fueram	fueramus
es	estis	fueras	fueratis
est	sunt	fuerat	fuerant

IMPERFECT.		FUTURE.	
Eram	eramus	Ero	erimus
eras	eratis	eris	eritis
erat	erant	erit	erunt

PAST.		C. FUTURE.	
Fui	fuimus	Fuero	fuerimus
fuisti	fuistis	fueris	fueritis
fuit	fuerunt	fuerit	fuerint

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
Sim	simus	Fuerim	fuerimus
sis	sitis	fueris	fueritis
sit	sint	fuerit	fuerint

IMPERFECT.		C. IMPERFECT.	
Essem	essemus	Fuissem	fuissemus
esses	essetis	fuisses	fuissetis
esset	essent	fuisset	fuissent

IMPERATIVE.

Es, esto	este, estote
esto	sunto

First Conjugation.—*Amāre,* To love.

INFINITIVE.

Amare amavisse

PARTICIPLE.

Amans amaturus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Amo	amamus
amas	amatis
amat	amant

IMPERFECT.

Amabam	amabamus
amabas	amabatis
amabat	amabant

PAST.

Amavi	amavimus
amavisti	amavistis
amavit	amaverunt

C. IMPERFECT.

Amaveram	amaveramus
amaveras	amaveratis
amaverat	amaverant

FUTURE.

Amabo	amabimus
amabis	amabitis
amabit	amabunt

C. FUTURE.

Amavero	amaverimus
amaveris	amaveritis
amaverit	amaverint

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.

Amem	amemus
ames	ametis
amet	ament

IMPERFECT.

Amarem	amaremus
amares	amaretis
amaret	amarent

PAST.

Amaverim	amaverimus
amaveris	amaveritis
amaverit	amaverint

C. IMPERFECT.

Amavissem	amavissemus
amavisses	amavissetis
amavisset	amavissent

IMPERATIVE.

Ama, amato	amate, amatote
amato	amanto

SECOND CONJUGATION.—*Delēre,* To destroy.

INFINITIVE.

Delere deleviss e

PARTICIPLE.

Delens deleturus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Deleo	delemus
deles	deletis
delet	delent

IMPERFECT.

Delebam	delebamus
delebas	delebatis
delebat	delebant

PAST.

Delevi	delevimus
delevisti	delevistis
delevit	deleverunt

C. IMPERFECT.

Deleveram	deleveramus
deleveras	deleveratis
deleverat	deleverant

FUTURE.

Delebo	delebimus
delebis	delebitis
delebit	delebunt

C. FUTURE.

Delevero	deleverimus
deleveris	deleveritis
deleverit	deleverint

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.

Deleam	deleamus
deleas	deleatis
deleat	deleant

IMPERFECT.

Delerem	deleremus
deleres	deleretis
deleret	delerent

PAST.

Deleverim	deleverimus
deleveris	deleveritis
deleverit	deleverint

C. IMPERFECT.

Delevissem	delevissemus
delevisses	delevissetis
delevisset	delevissent

IMPERATIVE.

Dele, deleto	delete, deletote
deleto	delento

THIRD CONJUGATION.—*Audīre*, To hear.

INFINITIVE.

Audire	audivisse

PARTICIPLE.

Audiens	auditurus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.		C. IMPERFECT.	
Audio	audimus	Audiveram	audiveramus
audis	auditis	audiveras	audiveratis
audit	audiunt	audiverat	audiverant
IMPERFECT.		**FUTURE.**	
Audiebam	audiebamus	Audiam	audiemus
audiebas	audiebatis	audies	audietis
audiebat	audiebant	audiet	audient
PAST.		**C. FUTURE.**	
Audivi	audivimus	Audivero	audiverimus
audivisti	audivistis	audiveris	audiveritis
audivit	audiverunt	audiverit	audiverint

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
Audiam	audiamus	Audiverim	audiverimus
audias	audiatis	audiveris	audiveritis
audiat	audiant	audiverit	audiverint
IMPERFECT.		**C. IMPERFECT.**	
Audirem	audiremus	Audivissem	audivissemus
audires	audiretis	audivisses	audivissetis
audiret	audirent	audivisset	audivissent

IMPERATIVE.

Audī, audito	audite, auditote
audito	audiunto

Fourth Conjugation.—*Legĕre*, To read.

INFINITIVE.

Legere legisse

PARTICIPLE.

Legens lecturus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.		C. IMPERFECT.	
Lego	legimus	Legeram	legeramus
legis	legitis	legeras	legeratis
legit	legunt	legerat	legerant

IMPERFECT.		FUTURE.	
Legebam	legebamus	Legam	legemus
legebas	legebatis	leges	legetis
legebat	legebant	leget	legent

PAST.		C. FUTURE.	
Legi	legimus	Legero	legerimus
legisti	legistis	legeris	legeritis
legit	legerunt	legerit	legerint

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.		PAST.	
Legam	legamus	legerim	legerimus
legas	legatis	legeris	legeritis
legat	legant	legerit	legerint

IMPERFECT.		C. IMPERFECT.	
Legerem	legeremus	Legissem	legissemus
legeres	legeretis	legisses	legissetis
legeret	legerent	legisset	legissent

IMPERATIVE.

Lege, legito legite, legitote
legito legunto

VIEW OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

Amare	*Delere*	*Audire*	*Legere*
INFINITIVE.			
āre, avisse	ēre, evisse	īre, ivisse	ĕre, isse
PARTICIPLE.			
ans, atus, aturus	ens, etus, eturus	iens, itus, iturus	ens, ctus, cturus
INDICATIVE.			
PRESENT.			
o, as, at	eo, es, et	io, is, it	o, is, it
amus, atis, ant	emus, etis, ent	imus, itis, iunt	imus, itis, unt
IMPERFECT.			
abam, abas, abat	ebam, ebas, ebat	iebam, iebas, iebat	ebam, ebas, ebat
abamus, abatis, abant	ebamus, ebatis, ebant	iebamus, iebatis, iebant	ebamus, ebatis, ebant
PAST.			
avi, avisti, avit	evi, evisti, evit	ivi, ivisti, ivit	i, isti, it
avimus, avistis, averunt	evimus, evistis, everunt	ivimus, ivistis, iverunt	imus, istis, erunt
C. IMPERFECT.			
averam, averas, averat	everam, everas, everat	iveram, iveras, iverat	eram, eras, erat
averamus, averatis, averant	everamus, everatis, everant	iveramus, iveratis, iverant	eramus, eratis, erant

		FUTURE.	
abo, abis, abit	ebo, ebis, ebit	iam, ies, iet	am, es, et
abimus, abitis, abunt	ebimus, ebitis, ebunt	iemus, ietis, ient	emus, etis, ent
		DUBITATIVE.	
		PRESENT.	
cm, es, et	eam, eas, eat	iam, ias, iat	am, as, at
emus, etis, ent	eamus, eatis, eant	iamus, iatis, iant	amus, atis, ant
		IMPERFECT.	
arem, ares, aret	erem, eres, eret	irem, ires, iret	erem, eres, eret
aremus, aretis, arent	eremus, eretis, erent	iremus, iretis, irent	eremus, eretis, erent
		PAST.	
averim, averis, averit	everim, everis, everit	iverim, iveris, iverit	erim, eris, erit
averimus, averitis, averint	everimus, everitis, everint	iverimus, iveritis, iverint	erimus, eritis, erint
		C. IMPERFECT.	
avissem, avisses, avisset	evissem, evisses, evisset	ivissem, ivisses, ivisset	issem, isses, isset
avissemus, avissetis, avissent	evissemus, evissetis, evissent	ivissemus, ivissetis, ivissent	issemus, issetis, issent
		IMPERATIVE.	
a, *or* ato, ato	e, *or* eto, eto	i, *or* ito, ito	e, *or*, ito, ito
ate, *or* atote, anto	ete, *or* etote, ento	ite, *or* itote, iunto	ite, *or* itote, unto

Passive Forms.

Amari.

INFINITIVE.

Amari	amatum esse

PARTICIPLE.

amatus	amandus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Amor	amamur
amaris	amamini
amatur	amantur

C. IMPERFECT.

Amatus eram

IMPERFECT.

Amabar	amabamur
amabaris	amabamini
amabatur	amabantur

FUTURE.

Amabor	amabimur
amaberis	amabimini
amabitur	amabuntur

PAST.

Amatus sum

C. FUTURE.

Amatus ero

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.

Amer	amemur
ameris	amemini
ametur	amentur

PAST.

Amatus sim

IMPERFECT.

Amarer	amaremur
amareris	amaremini
amaretur	amarentur

C. IMPERFECT.

Amatus essem

IMPERATIVE.

Amare, amator	amamini, amaminor
amator	amantor

Deleri.

INFINITIVE.

Deleri	deletum esse

PARTICIPLE.

Deletus	delendus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Deleor	delemur
deleris	delemini
deletur	delentur

C. IMPERFECT.

Deletus eram

IMPERFECT.

Delebar	delebamur
delebaris	delebamini
delebatur	delebantur

FUTURE.

Delebor	delebimur
deleberis	delebimini
delebitur	delebuntur

PAST.

Deletus sum

C. FUTURE.

Deletus ero

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.

Delear	deleamur
delearis	deleamini
deleatur	deleantur

PAST.

Deletus sim

IMPERFECT.

Delerer	deleremur
delereris	deleremini
deleretur	delerentur

C. IMPERFECT.

Deletus essem

IMPERATIVE.

Delere, deletor	delemini, deleminor
deletor	delentor

Audiri.

INFINITIVE.

Audiri	auditum esse

PARTICIPLE.

Auditus	audiendus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Audior	audimur
audiris	audimini
auditur	audiuntur

C. IMPERFECT.

Auditus eram

IMPERFECT.

Audiebar	audiebamur
audiebaris	audiebamini
audiebatur	audiebantur

FUTURE.

Audiar	audiemur
audieris	audiemini
audietur	audientur

PAST.

Auditus sum

C. FUTURE.

Auditus ero

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.

Audiar	audiamur
audiaris	audiamini
audiatur	audiantur

PAST.

Auditus sim

IMPERFECT.

Audirer	audiremur
audireris	audiremini
audiretur	audirentur

C. IMPERFECT.

Auditus essem

IMPERATIVE.

Audire, auditor	audimini, audiminor
auditor	audiuntor

Legi.

INFINITIVE.

Legi	lectum esse

PARTICIPLE.

Lectus	legendus

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.		C. IMPERFECT.	
Legor	legimur	Lectus eram	
legĕris	legimini		
legitur	leguntur		
IMPERFECT.		**FUTURE.**	
Legebar	legebamur	Legar	legemur
legebaris	legebamini	legĕris	legemini
legebatur	legebantur	legetur	legentur
PAST.		**C. FUTURE.**	
Lectus sum		Lectus ero	

DUBITATIVE.

PRESENT.		PAST.
Legar	legamur	Lectus sim
legaris	legamini	
legatur	legantur	
IMPERFECT.		**C. IMPERFECT.**
Legerer	legeremur	Lectus essem
legereris	legeremini	
legeretur	legerentur	

IMPERATIVE.

Legere, legitor	legimini, legiminor
legitor	leguntor

Remarks on the Conjugations.

Verb *esse* :—*Fore* is a future, a form peculiar to *esse*. *Ens*, the first participle, is used only as a noun, meaning *a being*, in metaphysical language; but it is found commonly used in *absens*, and *præsens* from *absum*, *præsum*. A rare archaism was *escit*, *escunt*, for *erit*, *erunt*. Another form of the dubitative present was *siem*, *sies*, *siet*, found in the comic poets; and another form of the imperfect is *forem*, for *essem*.

Model Verbs :—In the past and compound tenses, syncopations take place before *s* or *r* : *amâsti*, *amâram*, *amârim*, *amâssem* for *amavisti*, *&c.*; *audîsti*, *audîssem*, for *audivisti*, *audivissem*. Another form is produced in the third conjugation by throwing out the *v* only: *audii*, *audieram*, *audiero*. The contraction of *ii*, *iit*, into *î*, *ît*, is used only by the poets. Such syncopations as *scripsti*, for *scripsisti*, from *scribere*, *to write; extinxem* for *extinxissem* from *extinguere*, *to extinguish*; *respexis* for *respexeris*, from *respicere*, *to look; levaro* for *levavero* from *levare*, *to alleviate; expugnassere*, for *expugnaturum esse*, from *expugnare*, *to storm*, are old. Whence, however, are explained *ausim* for *auserim*, instead of *ausus sim*, from *audere*, *to dare; faxim* for *fecerim*, from *facere*, *to make*.

The third person plural of the past indicative ends also in *re*: *amavere*, *delevere*, *audivere*, *legere*.

The *e* was dropped in the imperfect of the third conjugation *audibam*. The future of the same was in *ibo*, *audibo*.

The present dubitative of the first and the fourth conjugation were formed in *im* instead of *em*, or *am*, but only in a few words: *edim* for *edam*, from *edere*, *to eat; duim*, for *dem*, from an old form, *duo*, *I give*.

The imperatives of *dicere, to say, ducere, to lead, facere, to make, ferre, to carry,* are usually written *dic, duc, fac, fer.*

Passive form.—In the older, and especially in the poetic remains of latin, the passive infinitive was in *er, amarier, legier.*

The participle in *dus* of the third and fourth conjugation is formed in *undus,* as well as *endus;* especially when *i* precedes: *feriundus,* from *ferire, to strike; dicundus,* from *dicere, to say.*

Passive second persons in *ris* have also *re; amaris,* or *amare; delebaris* or *delebare; audieris* or *audiere; legaris* or *legare; legereris* or *legerere.*

Besides *esse, sum, eram, ero, sim, essem,* used in the compound tenses, *fuisse, fui, fueram, fuero, fuerim, fuissem* are also respectively used, to imply completion besides anteriority.

The deponent verbs are conjugated like passives, with some differences however: their infinitive is declined, *loqui, to speak, loquendi, loquendum, loquendo;* they have an active participle, *loquens, speaking;* their passive participle serves to express anteriority, *locutus, having spoken;* whence *locuturus, bent on speaking;* active deponents have a participle in *dus,* with a passive sense, *hortari, to exhort; hortandus, being to be exhorted;* of neuter deponents, as *mori, to die,* this participle exists only in the neuter gender, *moriendum est, one must die,* lit. *being to die is.*

IRREGULAR VERBS.

A considerable number of latin verbs present conjugational peculiarities: some belong partly to one conjugation, partly to another; many undergo euphonic changes in the

formation of their passive participle, and past indicative; a few take in their past the sanscrit or greek reduplication.

Such deviations from the standard form are inevitable in a mixed language, where the old remains by the side of the new, and elements foreign to each other have to blend and harmonize.

The infinitive, the passive participle, and the past indicative, may be regarded as the leading forms of the verb, and are the only ones commonly given in the following list.

From the infinitive may be formed the active participle, the present, imperfect, and future indicative, the present and imperfect dubitative, and the imperative. A change in the active participle leads to a similar one in the above indicative tenses, and in the present dubitative; but the imperfect dubitative and the imperative always follow the infinitive. The cases of the infinitive are formed from the active participle.

From the passive participle is formed the participle in *rus*.

And from the past indicative are formed all the compound tenses.

We shall now give specimens of the irregularities in each conjugation. The passive participle of neuter verbs is given in the neuter gender, in which it is used.

The verbs of each conjugation will be classed in the alphabetical order of the supporting letter of their ending, which disposition is best calculated to show the euphonic law which has fashioned their forms.

First Conjugation.

Secare, *cut*, sectus, secaturus, secui.

Dăre, *give*, dătus, dĕdi.

Domare, *subdue*, domitus, domui.

POTARE, *drink*, potatus, potus, potavi.

STARE, *stand*, stātum, stěti.

LAVARE, *wash*, lavatus, lautus, lotus, lāvi.

JUVARE, *help*, jutus, juvaturus, juvi.

In *dedi, steti,* notice the reduplication which we shall often meet again in the course of this list.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

SORBERE, *sip*, sorptus, sorpsi *and* sorbui.

JUBERE, *order*, jussus, jussi.

MULCERE, *caress*, mulsus, mulsi.

DOCERE, *teach*, doctus, docui.

MISCERE, *mix*, mixtus *and* mistus, miscui.

LUCERE, *shine, no p. part.*, luxi.

SĚDERE, *sit*, sessum, sedi.

PRANDERE, *dine, dep.* pransus, prandi.

SPONDERE, *promise*, sponsus, spospondi.

TONDERE, *shear*, tonsus, totondi.

ARDERE, *burn*, arsus, arsi.

MORDERE, *bite*, morsus, momordi.

AUDERE, *dare, dep. or passive,* ausus, *dep. past.* ausus sum, *instead of* ausi, *obsolete.*

GAUDERE, *rejoice, dep.* gavisus, gavisus sum.

MULGERE, *milk*, mulsus *and* mulctus, mulsi *and mulci.*

AUGERE, *increase*, auctus, auxi.

CIERE, *excite*, cĭtus *and* cītus.

SOLERE, *be wont, dep.* solitus, solitus sum.

MANERE, *remain*, mansum, mansi.

MONERE, *warn*, monitus, monui.

TENERE, *hold*, tentus, tenui.

LIQUERE, *be clear, unip.* liquet, licuit.

TORQUERE, *twist*, tortus, torsi.

HÆRERE, *stick*, hæsus, hæsi.

MŒRERE, *grieve*, mœstus, *no past*.

TORRERE, *parch*, tostus, torrui.

CENSERE, *think*, census, censui.

CAVERE, *take care*, cautum, cavi.

CONNIVERE, *connive*, *no p. part.*, connivi *and* connixi.

MOVERE, *move*, motus, movi.

FERVERE, *glow*, *no p. part.*, fervi *and* ferbui.

Of *libet*, *it pleases*, and a few more unipersonals there is, besides the regular past, *libuit*, a deponent one, *libitum est*.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

AMICIRE, *clothe*, amictus, *no past.*

FULCIRE, *prop*, fultus, fulsi.

SANCIRE, *sanction*, sancitus, sanctus, sanxi, sancivi *and* sancii.

FARCIRE, *stuff*, fartus *and* farsus, farsi.

SALIRE, *spring*, saltum, salui *and* salivi.

SEPELIRE, *bury*, sepultus, sepelivi.

VĔNIRE, *come*, ventum, vēni.

SEPIRE, *hedge in*, septus, sepsi.

FERIRE, *strike*, ictus, percussi.

APERIRE, *open*, apertus, aperui.

HAURIRE, *draw*, haustus, hausurus, hausi.

SENTIRE, *feel*, sensum, sensi.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

This conjugation, answering to the usual greek one, presents a great number and variety of euphonic changes.

BIBERE, *drink*, bĭbitum, bĭbi.
SCRIBERE, *write*, scriptus, scripsi.
ACCUMBERE, *recline at table, from* cubare, *to lie*, accubitum, accubui.
FACERE, *make*, faciens, factus, feci.
DICERE, *say*, dictus, dixi.
VINCERE, *conquer*, victus, vici.
PARCERE, *spare*, parcitus, peperci.
PASCERE, *feed*, pastus, pavi.
COMPESCERE, *restrain, no p. part.*, compescui.
CRESCERE, *grow*, cretus, crevi.
DISCERE, *learn, no p. part.*, didici.
POSCERE, *demand, no p. part.*, poposci.
CADERE, *fall*, cāsus, cecĭdi.
CÆDERE, *cut down*, cæsus, cĕcīdi.
CĒDERE, *yield*, cessum, cessi.
CREDERE, *believe*, creditus, credidi.
FIDERE, *trust*, fīsus, fidi, *or dep.* fisus sum.
DIVĪDERE, *divide*, divīsus, divīsi.
PANDERE, *spread abroad*, pansus *and* passus, pandi.
ACCENDERE, *set on fire*, accensus, accendi.
TENDERE, *stretch*, tensus *and* tentus, tetendi.
FINDERE, *cleave*, fissus, fĭdi.
FUNDERE, *pour out*, fūsus, fūdi.
TUNDERE, *pound*, tunsus *and* tūsus, tutŭdi.
FODERE, *dig*, fodiens, fossus, fodi.
CLAUDERE, *close*, clausus, clausi.
REGERE, *rule*, rectus, rexi.
FIGERE, *fix*, fixus, fixi.
TANGERE, *touch*, tactus, tetigi.
CINGERE, *gird*, cinctus, cinxi.
FINGERE, *feign*, fictus, finxi.

UNGERE *or* UNGUERE, *anoint*, unctus, unxi.

PUNGERE, *pierce*, punctus, pupŭgi.

MERGERE, *dip*, mersus, mersi.

FUGERE, *flee*, fugiens, fugitum, fugi.

TRAHERE, *draw*, tractus, traxi.

ALERE, *nourish*, alitus *or* altus, alui.

FALLERE, *cheat*, falsus, fefelli.

PELLERE, *drive away*, pulsus, pepŭli.

VELLERE, *pluck out*, vulsus, velli *and* velsi.

COLERE, *till*, cultus, colui.

CONSULERE, *consult*, consultus, consului.

EMERE, *buy*, emptus, ēmi.

PRĔMERE, *press*, pressus, pressi.

COMERE, *adorn*, comptus, compsi.

CANERE, *sing*, cantum, cecĭni.

GIGNERE, *beget*, genitus, genui.

LĬNERE, *smear*, lĭtus, lini, līvi *and* lēvi.

SINERE, *allow*, sĭtus, sivi.

CONTEMNERE, *despise*, contemptus, contempsi.

PŌNERE, *place*, pŏsitus, pŏsui.

CERNERE, *see*, cretum, crevi.

STERNERE, *stretch down*, stratus, străvi.

CAPERE, *take*, capiens, captus, cēpi.

RĂPERE, *snatch*, rapiens, raptus, rapui.

CŒPERE, *begin*, *obs.;* cœptus, cœpi *and dep.* cœptus sum.

STRĔPERE, *make a noise*, strepĭtum, strepui.

RUMPERE, *break*, ruptus, rūpi.

CARPERE, *pluck*, carptus, carpsi.

CŬPERE, *desire*, cupiens, cupītum, cupīvi.

PARERE, *bring forth*, pariens, partus, pariturus, pepĕri.

QUÆRERE, *seek*, quæsītus, quæsīvi.

GĔRERE, *carry*, gestus, gessi.

SĔRERE, *sow*, satus, sevi.
TERERE, *rub*, tritus, trivi.
VERRERE, *sweep*, versus, verri.
CURRERE, *run*, cursum, cucurri.
VISERE, *visit*, visum, visi.
PINSERE, *grind*, pinsitus *and* pistus, pinsui.
DEPSERE, *knead*, depsitus *and* depstus, depsui.
ARCESSERE, *summon*, arcessītus, arcessīvi.
QUATERE, *shake*, quatiens, quassus, *no past.*
FLECTERE, *bend*, flexus, flexi.
NECTERE, *bind*, nexus, nexi *or* nexui.
METERE, *reap*, messus, messui.
PETERE, *seek*, petītus, petivi *or* petii.
STERTERE, *snore*, *no p. part.*, stertui *or* sterti.
VERTERE, *turn*, versus, verti.
SISTERE, *stop*, stătus, stěti.
MITTERE, *send*, missus, mīsi.
ACUERE, *sharpen*, acutus, acui.
LUERE, *wash away*, *no p. part.*, luiturus, lui.
FLUERE, *flow*, fluxus, fluxi.
RELINQUERE, *leave*, relictus, reliqui.
COQUERE, *cook*, coctus, coxi.
RUERE, *rush*, rŭtum *and* ruitum, rui.
STRUERE, *build*, structus, struxi.
VIVERE, *live*, victum, vixi.
SOLVERE, *loosen*, solutus, solvi.

Inchoatives, verbs in *scere*, derived from verbs, have only the forms derived from the present: *calescere* from *calere, to grow warm, calesco.* Among those derived from adjectives, some are limited to the above forms: *dulcescere* (*dulcis*), *to grow sweet, dulcesco;* but others have a past in *ui*: *nigrescere* (*niger*), *to grow black, nigresco, nigrui.*

IRREGULAR DEPONENT VERBS.

First Conjugation.

The deponent verbs of the first conjugation are all regular : *conari, to attempt, conatus sum.*

Second Conjugation.

Liceri, *bid at an auction,* licitus sum.
Reri, *think,* ratus sum.
Misereri, *pity,* miseritus *or* misertus sum.
Fateri, *confess,* fassus sum.

Third Conjugation.

Blandiri, *flatter,* blanditus.
Ordiri, *begin,* orsus.
Experiri, *try,* expertus.
Oriri, *rise,* oriens, ortus, oriturus, orior, orĭris *or* orīris, oritur.
Metiri, *measure,* mensus.
Adsentiri, *assent,* assensus.
Partiri, *divide,* partitus.

Fourth Conjugation.

Labi, *fall,* lapsus.
Nasci, *be born,* natus, nasciturus.
Pasci, *feed,* pastus.
Irasci, *be angry,* iratus.
Pacisci, *make a bargain,* pactus.
Proficisci, *start on a journey,* profectus.

ULCISCI, *revenge*, ultus.

NANCISCI, *obtain*, nactus *or* nanctus.

EXPERGISCI, *awake*, experrectus.

ADIPISCI, *obtain*, adeptus.

OBLIVISCI, *forget*, oblitus.

GRADI, *proceed*, gradiens, gressus.

FUNGI, *acquit oneself*, functus.

INVEHI, *inveigh against*, invectus.

QUERI, *complain*, questus.

MORI, *die*, moriens, mortuus, moriturus; morior, morĕris, moritur; *imperative*, morere.

PĂTI, *suffer*, patiens, passus.

AMPLECTI, *embrace*, amplexus.

NITI, *strive*, nisus *or* nixus.

UTI, *use*, usus.

SĔQUI, *follow*, secutus.

LOQUI, *speak*, locutus.

FRUI, *enjoy*, fructus *and* fruĭtus.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

THE irregular verbs contained in the foregoing list deviate from the rule in their passive participle and past, only occasionally in their active participle; anomalous verbs deviate from the rule to a greater extent. They are, besides *esse*, conjugated before:

posse, *to be able*	nequeo, *I cannot*
velle, *to will*	ire, *to go*
nolle, *not to will*	ferre, *to bear*
malle, *to will rather*	fieri, *to become*
queo, *I can*	edere, *to eat*

1. *Posse.*

Posse, to be able, possum, I can, is contracted from *potis esse,* found separately in earlier writers, *potis* being indeclinable. With the exception of some euphonic changes, *posse* follows the conjugation of *esse.*

Infinitive: posse (potesse); *compound,* potuisse. *Participle,* potens.

Indicative: possum, potes, potest, possŭmus, potestis, possunt; poteram; potui; potueram; potĕro, potuero.

Dubitative: possim; possem, potuerim, potuissem.

No imperative, because none is required.

2. *Velle, nolle, malle.*

Nolle is a contraction of *non velle; malle,* of *mage* (*magis*) *velle: mavolo, mavellem,* in Plautus.

Infinitive: velle, nolle, malle; *comp.* voluisse, noluisse, maluisse. *Participle,* nolens, volens; malle *has none.*

Indicative: volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt; nolo, non vis, non vult, nolŭmus, non vultis, nolunt; malo, mavis, mavult; malŭmus, mavultis, malunt; volebam, nolebam, malebam; volui, nolui, malui; volueram, nolueram, malueram; volam, nolam, malam; voluero, noluero, maluero.

Dubitative: velim, nolim, malim; vellem, nollem, mallem; voluerim, noluerim, maluerim; voluissem, noluissem, maluissem.

Imperative: velle *and* malle *do not require one.* Nolle *has,* noli, nolito, nolito, nolite, nolitote, nolunto.

3. *Ire, to go.*

Infinitive: ire, eundi, o, um; *comp.* ivisse *or* isse. *Participle:* iens, euntis; itum; iturus, a, um.

Indicative: eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt; ibam, ivi, iveram, ibo, vero.

Dubitative: eam, irem, iverim, ivissem.

Imperative: i, ito, ito, ite, itote, eunto.

Ire *has a unipersonal passive:* iri, ĭtur, ibatur, itum est.

4. *Queo, I can; nequeo, I cannot.*

These verbs are conjugated like *eo*:

quĭtum, queo, quis, quit, quimus, quitis, queunt; quivi, queam.

nequisse, nequĭtum, nequeo, nequibam, nequivi (nequii); nequieram, nequibo, nequeam, nequissem.

With the exception of the present, most parts of these verbs, especially of *queo,* are not common in prose. They are used also deponently: *quitur, nequitur, quitum est, nequitum est: Forma in tenebris nosci non* QUITA *est:* Ter. *The form could not be known in the darkness.*

5. *Ferre, to bear.*

Infinitive: ferre, ferendi, o, um; tulisse. *Participle:* ferens, latus, laturus.

Indicative: fero, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt; ferebam; tuli; tuleram; feram; tulero.

Dubitative: feram, ferrem, tulerim, tulissem.

Imperative: fer, ferto, ferto, ferte, fertote, ferunto.

Ferri, *the passive, makes* ferris, in the second person singular of the present indicative.

6. *Fieri, to become.*

Infinitive: fieri, factum esse.

Indicative: fio, fis, fit, fimus, fitis, fiunt; fiebam; factus sum; factus eram; fiam, fies, fiet, fiemus, fietis, fient; factus ero.

Dubitative: fiam, fias, fiat, fiamus, fiatis, fiant; fierem; factus sim; factus essem.

The Imperative *fi* is very rare.

This verb serves as a passive to *facere, to make: fieri to become,* or *to be made.* In the infinitive, the past and the compound forms, it may be regarded as deponent.

7. *Edere, to eat.*

Edere, esum, edi, is a regular of the fourth conjugation, but has besides some of its forms, others in common with *esse, to be;* these forms are:

Infinitive: edere *or* esse.

Indicative Present: edis, edit, *or* es, est.

Dubitative Imperfect: ederem, *etc, or* essem, *etc.*

Imperative: ede, edito, *or* es, esto, este, estote.

The passive has only *estur* for *editur*, also found.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective verbs are those whose conjugation is incomplete; but this name specially applies to certain verbs whose conjugation, owing to their meaning or use, is reduced to a few forms, namely:

ajo, *I say*	cœpi, *I begin*	novi, *I know*
inquam, *say I*	memini, *I remember*	odi, *I hate.*
fari, *to speak*		

1. *Ajo, I say.*

Indicative—Present: ajo, ăis, ăit, ajunt. *Imperfect:* ajebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant. *Past:* ăit.

Dubitative—Present: ajas, ajat, ajant.

The imperative *ai* is found in Plautus.

In the comic writers the imperfect *aibam* is found.

2. *Inquam, say I.*

Indicative—Present: inquam, inquis, inquit, inquĭmus, inquĭtis, inquiunt. *Imperfect:* inquiebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant. *Past:* inquisti, inquit, inquistis. *Future:* inquies, inquiet.

Dubitative: inquias, inquiat, inquiatis, inquiant.

Imperative: inque, inquito, inquite.

3. *Fari, to speak.*

This deponent verb, used only in poetry, has but a few forms:

fando, *in speaking*; fatus, *having spoken*; fatur, *he speaks*; fatus sum, *I spoke*; fare, *speak.*

Fando occurs even in prose: *fando audire, to know from hearsay.*

4. *Cœpi, I begin; Memini, I remember.*
Novi, I know; Odi, I hate;

These are pasts meaning literally, *I have begun, learnt, hated,* presenting such acts as having already lasted for some time, which is quite logical. They have only the forms derived from the past.

Cœpisse, cœpi, cœperam, cœpero, cœperim, cœpissem.

Meminisse, memini, memineram, meminero, meminerim, meminissem.

Novisse, novi, noveram, novero, noverim, novissem. *Contractions:* Nôsse, nôram, nôrim, nôssem.

Odisse, odi, oderam, odero, oderim, odissem.

Cœpi *has a deponent past,* cœptus est.

Odi *has* osurus.

OF THE ABBREVIATIVE.

Prepositions.

Of latin prepositions, some have the force of an active participle, and take an accusative, as our prepositions do; some have the force of a passive participle, and go with an ablative; a few take an accusative, or go with an ablative, according as they have the active or passive meaning:

Eo *ad* (petens) patrem. *I go to my father.*
Ex (relicta) urbe proficisci. *To start from the town.*
Eo *in* (intrans) urbem. *I go into the town.*
Habitare *in* (intratis) antris. *To dwell in caverns.*

Active Prepositions.

ad, *to*
adversus, *against*
ante, *before*
apud, *at —'s*
circa, circum, *around*
circiter, *about*
cis, citra, *within*
contra, *over against*
erga, *towards*
extra, *beyond*
infra, *beneath*
juxta, *near*
ob, *for, before*
penes, *in, within*
per, *through*
pone, *behind*
post, *after*
præter, *beside*

prope, *near*
propter, *for, because of*
secundum, *following*
supra, *above*
trans, *across*
versus, *towards*
ultra, *beyond*

PASSIVE PREPOSITIONS.

a, ab, abs, *from*
absque, *without*
clam, *unknown to*
coram, *before*
cum, *with*
de, *of*
e, ex, *out of*
præ, *before* (*avant*)
pro, *before* (*devant*), *for*
sine, *without*
tenus, *up to*

PREPOSITIONS USED ACTIVELY OR PASSIVELY.

in, *into, in*
sub, *under*
subter, *under*
super, *over*

Adverbs.

The definite and the demonstrative adverbs are :

OF PLACE.

ibi, *in the place*
ibidem, *in the same place*
istic, *in that place of thine*
hic, *here*
illic, *there*
inde, *from the place*
indidem, *from the same place*
istinc, *from that place of thine*
hinc, *hence*
illinc, *thence*
eo, *to the place*
eodem, *to the same place*
istuc, *to that place of thine*
huc, *hither*
illuc, *thither*
ea, *by the place*
eadem, *by the same place*
istac, *by that place of thine*
hac, *by this place*
illac, *by that place*
illorsum, *towards that place*
eotenus, *so far*
hactenus, *hitherto*

OF TIME.

nunc, *now*
tunc, tum, *then*
hodie, *to-day*
illico, *at once*
antea, *before it*
postea, *after it*
interea, *during it*
præterea, *hereafter*
antehac, *formerly*
posthac, *henceforth*
adhuc, *still*
abhinc, *since*
dehinc, *from henceforth*

The indefinite adverbs are :

OF PLACE.

alicubi, *somewhere*
alibi, *elsewhere*
ubique, *everywhere*
utrobique, *in both places*
uspiam, usquam, *anywhere*
nusquam, *nowhere*
nullibi (*rare*), *nowhere*
alicunde, *from somewhere or other*
aliunde, *from elsewhere*
undique, *from everywhere*
utrinque, *from both places*
aliquo, *to some place*
alio, *to another place*
quopiam, quoquam, *to any place*
aliqua, *by some place*
alia, *by another place*
aliquoversum, *towards some place*
aliorsum, *towards another place*
aliquotenus, *up to some point.*

OF TIME.

olim, *at one time, once*
quondam, *in other times*
aliquando, *some day*
semper, *always*
nunquam, *never*

OF NUMBER, DEGREE, MANNER.

toties, *so many times*
tam, *as*
tantum, *as much*
tantisper, *so long*
aliquandiu, *some long time*
aliquantisper, *some long time*
tamdiu, *as long*
taliter, *in such a manner.*

The relative adverbs are :

ubi, *where*
unde, *whence*
quo, *whither*
qua, *by which place*
quorsum, *towards which place*
quotenus, *up to which place*
utrubi, utrobi, *to which of two places*
quando, *when*
quum, *when*
quousque, *till when*
quoties, *relative to* toties
quam, *relative to* tam
quantum, *relative to* tantum
quamdiu, *relative to* tamdiu
qualiter, *relative to* taliter
quomodo, *how*
cur, *why*

The relative adverbs are also used interrogatively.

The indefinite adverbs derived from relatives are :

ubicubi, *wherever*
ubicunque, *wherever*
ubivis, *where you please*
ubilibet, *where you please*
necubi, *nowhere*
utrobique, *wherever of two places*
undeunde, *whencever*
undecumque, *whencever*
undevis, *whence you please*
undelibet, *whence you please*
quoquo, *whithersoever*
quocumque, *whither you please*
quolibet, *whither you please*
quovis, *whither you please*
quaqua, *by whatever place*
quacumque, *by whatever place*
quavis, *by what place you please*
qualibet, *by what place you please*
quoquoversus, *towards whatever place*
quandocumque, *whensoever*
quotiescumque, *as many times soever*
quantumcumque, *how much soever*
qualitercumque, *howsoever*
quoquomodo, *in whatever way*
etc.

The Qualificative adverbs are :

Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first declension :

doctus, *learned*, docte
durus; *hard*, dure, duriter
liber, *free*, libere
pulcher, *beautiful*, pulchre
bonus, *good*, bene
secretus, *secret*, secreto
creber, *frequent*, crebro
necessarius, *necessary*, necessario

Adverbs derived from adjectives of the second declension :

ferox, *ferocious*, marociter
celer, *swift*, celeriter
tristis, *sad*, triste
audax, *bold*, audaciter, audacter
facilis, *easy*, facile, faciliter

The neuter comparative of adjectives is used adverbially : *doctius, melius, tristius.*

The superlative of adjectives is adverbialized, as an adjective of the first declension, by changing *us* in *e* :

doctissimus, doctissime ; tristissimus, tristissime.

Magis and *maxime* are used with adverbs as with adjectives, to express the comparative and the superlative idea.

Adverbs derived from participles :

ornatus, *adorned*, ornate
meritus, *deserved*, merito
amans, *loving*, amanter

Mainly from passive participles are also derived some adverbs in *im* :

separatim, *separately*
statim, *at once*
furtim, *stealthily*
partim, *partly*

Adverbs in *itus* are derived from nouns :

radicitus, *to the root*, *radically*

A considerable number of adverbs are mere cases of nouns, adverbialized :

noctu, *in the night*	uno, *together*
tempore, *seasonably*	humi, *on the ground*
initio, *originally*	vel domi, vel belli, *at home, or in the field*
forte, *by chance*	

Some adverbs are thus formed from an adjective and a noun ; as, *magnopore, carefully.*

Some from a preposition and an adjective ; as, *denuo* (*de novo*), *anew.*

Forsitan, perhaps, it may be, comes from *fors sit an,* and contracts into *forsan,* in poetry.

Finally, there are some primitive adverbs, not derived from latin roots :

sæpe, *often* olim, *once upon a time* jam, *already*

The cardinal adverbs are :

semel	sedecies	centies
bis	septies decies	ducenties
ter	duodevicies	trecenties
quater	undevicies	quadringenties
quinquies	vicies	quingenties
sexies	semel et vicies	sexcenties
septies	duodetricies	septingenties
octies	undetricies	octingenties
novies	tricies	noningenties
decies	quadragies	millies
undecies	quinquagies	bis millies
duodecies	sexagies	quinquies millies
tredecies	septuagies	decies millies
quaterdecies	octogies	centies millies, &c.
quindecies	nonagies	

Corresponding interrogative :

quoties ? *how many times ?*

The ordinal adverbs end in *um* or *o* : *primum* or *primo.*

Affirmative, Negative Adverbs.

Latin has no words answering exactly to our *yes* and *no.* It had to make shift with adverbs and periphrastic expressions.

Assenting adverbs are : *etiam, certe, sane, vere,* &c.

Negative adverbs are : *non, not ; haud, nowise ;* to this may be added the prohibitive, *ne, lest,* which compounded with the affix *ve,* gives *neve, neu, neither, nor.* To express dissent, as we do by *no,* latin used, *non vero, nihil, minus, minime, nolo, nego ita esse,* &c.

Interrogatives.

But latin has dubitative words used in interrogation. These are : *an ? is it that ? ne ?* affix, *is it not that ? num ?* when expecting a negative answer ; *non ?* when expecting an affirmative one ; *utrum ? whether ?* Compounds : *anne, annon, nonne, numne, utrumne.*

Continuatives.

Nor has latin an equivalent of our continuative, *that ;* as will be seen in the Syntax, the accusative combined with an infinitive often answers the purpose.

Ut, ne, quin, have sometimes the continuative function *Quam,* used after a comparative, answers to our *than.* It is only in combination with prepositions or adverbs that this invariable relative has the continuative force : *postquam, antequam, priusquam.*

Additive, Assimilative, Substitutive.

Et, *and*; que, *affix*; *synonyms*, ac, atque.

Vel, *or*, *assimilative*; ve, *affix*.

Aut, *or*, *substitutive*.

Neque, nec, *neither*, *nor*.

Conjunctions.

Donec, *whilst*.

Ergo, igitur, *therefore*; itaque, *and thus*; ideo, idcirca, *it is why*; proinde, propterea, *because of this*; quapropter, quare, quamobrem, quocirca, *wherefore*.

Nam, *for*; namque, enim, etenim.

Quanquam, *although*; quamvis, quantumvis, quamlibet; etsi, etiamsi, tametsi.

Quia, *because*; quod, quoniam, quippe.

Sed, *but*; autem, vero, enimvero, at, atqui.

Cæterum, *besides*.

Si, *if*; sin, *but if*; nisi, ni, *if not*, *unless*; si modo, *provided*.

Sive, seu, *whether*, *or*.

Tamen, *however*; attamen, verumtamen.

Ut, *as*; sicut, velut, prout, tanquam, quasi.

Ut, uti, quo, *that*, *to the end that*; ne, *lest that*; quin, *but that*; quominus, *that . . . not*.

Besides the above words, many of which have an adverbial form, several adverbs, as *quum*, *when in fact*, are often used conjunctively, *i. e.* to express a logical connection between two thoughts.

OF ACCENT AND QUANTITY.

Accent and quantity, different in their nature, the one belonging properly to speaking, the other to singing, have this in common, that they both distinguish syllables into strong and weak ones: the accent by the *ictus*, or stroke; quantity by two *moræ*, or double time.

The Latins, as has been said, used accent in speaking like we do; but, in their verse, they imitated the Greeks, who, having originally sung their poetry, modulated the rhythm by means of quantity; so that, in prose, latin and greek somewhat contracted, as modern Greeks do, unaccented longs; while, in verse, they dropped the accent.

Of Accent.

A latin word takes, in principle, the accent on the root syllable, but euphony shifts the accent as the word becomes compounded or inflected: whence the following rules:—

Dissyllables take the accent on the first syllable: *mā'lus, apple-tree; mă'lus, bad; vir, man, vĭ'rum.* Trisyllables and polysyllables have the accent on the penult, when it is long; on the antepenult, when the penult is short; never further back: *virō'rum, parē'ntes, imperā'tor, hŏ'mĭnes, hŏmĭ'nĭbus.* Enclitics being regarded as part of the words to which they are affixed, such words take the accent accordingly, *manibus'que.* Latin words never take the accent on the last

syllable, except to distinguish two meanings of a word : *poné, behind, póne,* imperative of *pónere, to place.*

Of Quantity.

Quantity is best learned by scanning verse. Its notation properly belongs to the dictionary, and we shall only make a few general remarks on the subject.

Vowels are by their natural pronunciation either long or short : nom. *rosă,* abl. *rosā.* Long vowels have been formed by the blending of two short ones, and a long counts as two shorts.

Diphthongs are long as also contracted vowels : *rosǣ, cōgo,* from *coago.* Yet, *præ* in composition, before a vowel, is commonly made short, *præ̆ire.*

A vowel before another is short : *pĭus, rŭo, vĕho.* There are a few exceptions ; as, *ēheu, dīu, aulāi, diēi, Medēa, Darīus.* The poets use the genitives, *illius, ipsius, istius, unius, totius, ullius, utrius,* with *i* long or short at pleasure ; *i* is short in *alterĭus,* long in *alīus. Fio* has *ī,* except when *r* follows : *fīebam, fĭerem.*

A short vowel followed by two consonants, written in one or two letters, makes with them a long syllable : *vēntus, vēlle, mājor;* except in the compounds of *jugum,* as *bĭjugus.* If the second of the two consonants is *l* or *r,* the syllable is common, *i. e.,* may be used as long or short in verse: *tenĕbræ.* In *ābluo, ōbluo,* the syllable is long, as the liquid does not blend, in pronunciation, with the *b.*

A final syllable ending with a short vowel and a consonant becomes long, if the next word begins with a consonant : *magnūs sum, majŏr es.*

To the above general rules, we shall add the quantity of inflexions in the pronoun, the noun, and the verb.

FINAL SYLLABLES.

ă *n.* rosă ; lignă, capită.
ā *ab.* rosā—amā.
ĕ ipsĕ—hominĕ, capitĕ—amarĕ, amavissĕ ; amaverĕ *for* amaverunt, amatĕ, amatotĕ; legĕ; amarĕ *for* amaris ; *imp. passive*, amarĕ.
ē mē, tē, sē—diē—delē.
ĭ mihĭ, tibĭ, sibĭ.
ī meī—ventī, lignī, hominī, capitī, fructuī, dieī—audī, amarī, amaminī.
ŏ egŏ, ambŏ, duŏ—
ō̆ *verbal inflections, but usually long.*
ō illō—ventō, lignō.
ū tū—fructū.
ās rosās—amās, amabās ; deleās.
ĕs ĕs *from* esse.
ēs *n. s.* diēs; hominēs; *pl.* diēs—amēs, delēs, amarēs, amavissēs.
ĭs ĭs—hominĭs—legĭs, amatĭs.
īs nobīs, vobīs, eīs—ventīs, rosīs, lignīs—audīs.
ōs nōs, vōs, eōs—ventōs.
ŭs ejŭs, illiŭs—ventŭs ; *n. s.* fructŭs ; hominibŭs, capitibŭs—amamŭs.
ūs *g. s.* fructūs ; *n. ac. pl.* fructūs.
ăt, ĕt, ĭt, *in active forms;* ăr, ĕr, ŭr, *in passive forms.*

PENULTS.

ējus, hūjus, tĭbi, quĭbus—ventōrum, rosārum ; hominĭbus.

For the quantity of penults of second declension genitives, see pp. 29, 30, 31.

amabāmus, amaverāmus, amabāris, deleāris—amavĕram, amavĕro, amavĕrim, amabĕris—amavērunt, amēris, amarēris—amavĭmus, amabĭmus, amaverĭmus, amamĭni, legĭte—amatōte.

SYNTAX.

As a preamble to latin syntax, we shall shortly illustrate those general remarks on latin phraseology contained in our Introduction.

Inversion may be said to be the habit of latin, as logical order is the rule with us. In truth, a Latin viewed the fact from end to beginning, and expressed it accordingly. The original affixion of the pronouns to the noun and the verb was in itself an inversion, and led naturally to an inverted proposition.

In this plain latin proposition, *mira celeritate rem peregit, he did the thing with wonderful speed,* we have first the ablative preceded by its adjective, then the accusative, and last the verb with its nominative affixed: which is altogether a reversion of the logical order.

From the latin proposition let us now pass to the latin period. Another fact shows here the superiority of our simpler system. As articles and prepositions belong to the analytical process, periods also belong properly to the

logical order. To develop itself into a period, a latin sentence, like the following, with accessory members to its nominative, has to begin in logical order, returning to inversion only when it comes to the verb and its dependent members:

1 | 2 | 3 |
Vitis, quæ natura caduca est, et nisi fulta sit ad terram
2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
fertur, eadem ut se erigat, claviculis, quasi manibus, quicquid
5 | 1
nacta est complectitur. *Cicero.*

Naturally frail, and drooping to the earth unless supported, the vine, that it may climb, embraces with its tendrils, as with hands, whatever it catches.

This period consists of five propositions. The main verb is *complectitur,* closing the period; *vitis,* which opens the period, according to logical order, and would usually be called the nominative, is, rigorously speaking, in apposition to the nominative pronoun affixed; the digressive accessory proposition, *quæ natura caduca est, et ad terram fertur,* follows, logically also, its antecedent *vitis;* but the subordinate proposition, *nisi fulta sit,* precedes its main verb, *fertur;* and *ut se erigat,* another subordinate, precedes *complectitur,* which is also preceded by the accessory proposition, *quicquid nacta est.* The pronoun *eadem,* redesignating the main object, is a term logically redundant, but serves to show that *ut se erigat* is connected with what follows.

A last quotation from a poet will now illustrate, besides

inversion, the scattering apart from each other of words logically connected:

> 1 |
> Tunc quoque marmorea caput a cervice revulsum
> Gurgite cum medio portans Œagrius Hebrus
> 2 | 1 1
> Volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua,
> | 3 | 4 | 1
> Ah miseram Eurydicen, anima fugiente, vocabat.
>
> *Virgilius.*

Even then, when Œagrian Hebrus was rolling along in its waters his head severed from his marble-like neck, still, in his last breath, his voice and lifeless tongue called Eurydice, Ah unhappy Eurydice.

In this period, the main proposition, or trunk of the period, is, *tunc quoque Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua vocabat.* The verb closes again the period, which begins with an accessory of the verb, *tunc quoque;* then comes the accusative, *Eurydicen,* and next the nominatives, *vox ipsa* and *frigida lingua;* between which and the verb an interjection, *Ah miseram Eurydicen,* and an ablative absolute, *anima fugiente,* are inserted. The accessory proposition, *marmorea . . . volveret,* forms the rest of the period. It is connected with *tunc* of the main member by means of the relative adverb, *cum,* placed far from its antecedent, after *gurgite;* and we have here also three adjectives, *marmorea, revulsum, medio,* separated from their respective nouns, *cervice, caput, gurgite,* a transposition which none but such inflected words would bear.

In conclusion, let us remark how the genius of the tongue is here turned to account by the art of the poet, who contrives to gratify the ear by euphony; to place the words in the sentence, and dispose the members in the period, so that they produce their fullest effect; and at the same time to modulate the rhythm in secret unison with the feelings expressed.

But to realize such beauties of style, a modern must cease to look at a dead language from his native-tongue point of view: instead of *construing* as we do, he must, from the first, connect mentally, as a Latin did. It is thus that the mind widens its compass, and derives its full benefit from the study of latin and greek.

OF AGREEMENT.

Agreement is the law of harmony which rules variable words in their syntactical relations; they agree together for this primary reason, that each accords with its idea.

The variable words of latin, subject to the law of agreement, are the pronoun, the adjective-article, the noun, the adjective, and the verb:

> **Sed quanto ille magis formas se vertet in omnes;**
> **Tanto, nate, magis contende tenacia vincla.**
>
> *Virgilius.*

But the more he shall turn himself into all shapes; the more, son, do thou tighten the griping chains.

Ille agrees in gender and number with *Proteus,* before mentioned, and, as a pronoun, it takes its proper case as nominative to *vertet. Vertet* agrees in person and number with *ille. Se* agrees with *ille* in gender and number, and is accusative to *vertet. Omnes,* an adjective-article, agrees in gender, number, and case, with *formas. Tenacia,* an adjective, agrees similarly with *vincla.*

Agreement of the Adjective.

> ***Dulce* et *decorum* est pro patria mori.**
>
> *Horatius.*

Sweet and noble it is to die for one's country.

The neuter adjectives, *dulce* and *decorum*, agree with the infinitive *mori*.

Excepto quod non simul esses, cætera lætus.

Horatius.

Save that thou wert not with me, otherwise happy.

The participle *excepto* is in the neuter, agreeing with the proposition, *quod non simul esses*, which is regarded as a neuter.

Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres.

Virgilius.

A wolf is a sad thing, i. e., *a bane, to the folds ; rains, to the ripe fruits.*

The adjective *triste*, in the neuter, agrees not grammatically, *i. e.*, with the word, *lupus*, but ideologically, *i. e.*, with the object in the mind, the idea. A similar instance occurs in :

Varium et *mutabile* semper
Femina.

Virgilius.

A woman is always fickle, and changeful.

Centauro invehitur *magna*.

Virgilius.

He is borne in the huge Centaur.

Ideological agreement : *magna* in the feminine, *Centauro* being the name of a ship, in latin *navis*, which word is feminine.

Cerere *nati* sunt Liber et Libera. *Cicero.*

Liber (Bacchus) and Libera were born of Ceres.

Nati, in the masuline plural, agrees in number with both nouns, *Liber* and *Libera*, which two singulars amount to a plural; in gender it agrees with the masculine noun *Liber*, the masculine gender comprising also the feminine.

Labor voluptasque, *dissimilia* natura, societate quadam inter se *juncta* sunt.

Labour and pleasure, dissimilar in their nature, are linked together by a certain alliance.

Ideological agreement. The adjective and the participle in the neuter, with a masculine and a feminine noun, because of the sexless plurality in the mind.

Jane, fac *æternos* pacem pacisque ministros.

Ovidius.

Janus, make peace and peace-makers eternal.

A thing is here coupled with its makers, and the adjective agrees with the main idea, *ministros.*

Jura, fidem, superos, una *calcata* ruina.

Statius.

Laws, faith, gods, trampled down in one common ruin.

Things and beings are here connected, and the whole viewed as a sexless plurality.

These shades of expression are according to the grammar of taste.

Tibi omnium salus, liberi, fortunæ sunt *carissimæ.*

To thee the safety of all, thy children, thy fortune are most dear.

We have here a gradation, and the agreement takes place elliptically with the last noun.

Sociis et rege *recepto.*

Virgilius.

Companions and the king (king and party) being restored.

The agreement takes place with *rege* only, the king comprising his companions too.

Cato esse quam videri *bonus* malebat. *Sallustius.*

Cato would rather be good than appear good.

Licuit *otioso* esse Themistocli. *Cicero.*

Themistocles might have remained idle.

Agreement of the adjective used, instead of an adverb, in combination with a verb. This construction occurs with some neuter verbs and with passives. It probably originated, and is particularly frequent, with the metaphysical *esse,* whose primary meaning is lost sight of. The adverb, however, still remains in some expressions: *præsto esse, to be in readiness; frustra esse, to be in vain; bene est, it is well.*

Ut mea *defunctæ* molliter ossa cubent.

Ovidius.

That my bones, when dead, may lie softly.

The participle is in the feminine genitive, as if *mei* had been used. An analogous instance occurs in:

Juravi rempublicam mea *unius* opera salvam esse. *Cicero.*

I swore that the republic had been saved through my exertions only.

Agreement of Nouns in Apposition.

Nymphæ, noster *amor*, *Libethrides.*

Virgilius.

Nymphs, our love, Libethrides.

Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, Läertia *regna.*

Virgilius.

We escape the rocks of Ithaca, Läertian realms.

Nouns in apposition, *i. e.*, used adjectively, take the case of their main noun.

Fons cui nomen *Arethusa* est. *Cicero.*

A fountain called Arethusa.

At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen *Iulo*
Additur.

Virgilius.

But the boy Ascanius, now surnamed Iulus.

Compare the two constructions : *Arethusa* in apposition to *nomen ; Iulo* in apposition to *cui.* The genitive is also used with *nomen :*

Nomen *sapientis.* *Cicero.* *The name of sage.*

Scis me orationes, aut aliquid *id genus* scribere. *Cicero.*

Thou knowest that I am writing orations, or something of that sort ; lit., *something that sort.*

This peculiar instance of apposition, a nominative where one might expect a genitive, deserves to be noticed. The same occurs in:

Est quiddam quod sua vi nos allicit ad sese: *quod genus* virtus, scientia est. *Cicero.*

There is something which, by its own power, draws us to itself: of this kind is virtue, and knowledge.

Urbs *Roma*, ex urbe *Roma.*

The city of Rome, from the city of Rome.

Roma is used here adjectively: *the city Rome,* as we say, *the River Thames.* The genitive occurs but very seldom in latin prose:

In oppido *Antiochiæ.* *Cicero.* *In the town of Antioch.*

Uxor **invicti Jovis esse nescis.**

Horatius.

Thou knowest not that thou art the wife of the invincible Jupiter.

Nos *numerus* sumus et fruges consumere nati.

Horatius.

We are mere ciphers, and born to consume food.

Fis *anus*, et tamen
Vis formosa videri.

Horatius.

Thou art becoming an old woman, and yet thou wishest to appear beautiful.

Multi *oratores* evadere non possunt.

Many cannot become orators.

Tempus actionis opportunum appellatur *occasio.*

The fit time of action is called the occasion.

Servus puero *comes* adjungitur.

A slave is attached as a companion to a child.

Agreement of nouns used adjectively in combination with *esse,* neuter verbs and passives.

Agreement of the Relative Pronoun.

Ast ego, *quæ* divûm incedo regina.

Virgilius.

But I, who am, lit., *walk, the queen of the gods.*

The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but takes its case according to its function in the proposition. Here, *quæ* is nominative to *incedo;* it represents the person of its antecedent, and governs the verb accordingly.

Ninus et Semiramis, *qui* condiderunt Babylonem.

Ninus and Semiramis, who founded Babylon.

The relative, having two antecedents forming together a plural, is in the plural masculine, and governs the verb accordingly.

In tempore ad eam veni, *quod* rerum omnium est primum.

Terentius.

I came to her in time, which is the chief point of all.

The relative, having a sentence for its antecedent, takes the neuter gender.

Homines tuentur illum globum *quæ* terra dicitur. *Cicero.*

Men see this globe which is called the earth.

Animal hoc providum, sagax, cautum, *quem* vocamus hominem. *Cicero.*

That foreseeing, sagacious, cautious animal, whom we call man.

The relative, with a noun in apposition to it, commonly agrees in latin with this noun, not with its antecedent.

Flumen est Arar, *quod* in Rhodanum influit. *Cæsar.*

There is the river Arar, which flows into the Rhone.

Ad flumen Oxum perventum est, *qui* turbidus semper est. *Q. Curtius.*

The river Oxus was reached, which is always muddy.

After a common noun thus combined with a proper noun, the relative takes the gender sometimes of the one, sometimes of the other.

Agreement of the Verb.

Tu nidum *servas,* ego *laudo* ruris amœni
Rivos.

Horatius.

Thou keepest to the nest, I praise the streams of the lovely country.

The verb agrees with its nominative. The nominative pronouns, however, are here used only for the sake of emphasis.

Quæ præmia Niso
Digna dabis, primam *merui* qui laude coronam?
Virgilius.

What worthy rewards wilt thou give to me Nisus, who have deserved the first prize?

Nisus being the speaker, *qui* governs the verb in the first person.

Captivi militum præda *fuerunt.* *Livius.*

The prisoners were the booty of the soldiers.

Præda is in apposition, *i. e.* used adjectively, to *captivi,* the nominative of the proposition, with which the verb agrees.

Amantium iræ amoris integratio *est.* *Terentius.*

The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.

Here the writer makes the verb agree with the noun in apposition, *integratio.*

Quærit pars semina flammæ
Abstrusa in venis silicis.
Virgilius.

Some seek the sparks hidden in the veins of the flint.

Pars in frusta *secant.*
Virgilius.

Some cut in pieces.

After the collective, *pars,* we find here, first the singular, according to grammatical agreement, and then the plural, according to ideological agreement. This shows the latitude allowed by latin in this respect.

Cætera multitudo, decimus quisque, ad supplicium *lecti.* *Livius.*

The remaining multitude were, one in ten, put to death.

Pars in crucem *acti*, pars bestiis *objecti*. ***Sallustius.***

Some were crucified, some thrown to the wild beasts.

Further instances of the plural with a collective; and the adjective in the plural masculine shows doubly the ideological nature of the agreement.

Cuneus is hostium qui in consertos circa ducem impetum *fecerat*, ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem *vidit*, alacres gaudio per totam aciem *discurrunt*. ***Livius.***

As soon as this body, lit., *wedge, of the enemy who had charged the serried ranks round the commander, saw Scipio falling lifeless from his horse, they rushed transported with joy through the whole army.*

Fecerat, in the accessory proposition, *vidit,* in the connected one, agree with *cuneus,* while *discurrunt,* the main verb, agrees with *hostium,* as also *alacres.* The mind passes from the collective idea to that of its component individuals. This variety seems quite congenial to latin. The same occurs in english writers.

Uterque alterum *contempsit*. ***Cicero.***

Either despised the other.

Grammatical agreement with the singular pronoun.

Uterque eorum ex castris exercitum *educunt*. ***Cæsar.***

They each march their army out of camp.

The two simultaneous facts being viewed together and summed up, the verb is in the plural, containing its

nominative, while *uterque eorum* should be regarded as in apposition. The following construction bears the same analysis:

Alius alium, ut prælium incipiunt, *circumspectant.* *Livius.*

As they begin the fight, they keep their eyes on one another.

Antonius et Octavianus *vicerunt* Brutum et Cassium.

Antony and Octavian conquered Brutus and Cassius.

Pereunt Hypanisque, Dymasque.

Virgilius.

Hypanis and Dymas are killed.

Beneficium et gratia homines inter se *conjungunt.*

Kindness and gratitude bind men together.

Vita, mors, divitiæ, paupertas, omnes homines vehementissime *commovent.*

Life, death, riches, poverty, deeply move all men.

Joint agreement of the verb with all the nominatives.

Cum tempus necessitasque *postulat,* decertandum manu est.

When time and necessity demand, we must fight hand to hand.

Here the two things are viewed as one object, and the agreement is ideological.

Hoc et ratio doctis, et necessitas barbaris, et mos gentibus, et feris natura ipsa *præscripsit.* *Cicero.*

Reason has dictated this to the wise, necessity to barbarians, custom to civilized men, and nature itself to the beasts.

The context shows that these are so many distinct assertions, and the agreement takes place disjointly, elliptically.

Si tu et Tullia *valetis*, bene est; ego et Cicero *valemus*.

Cicero.

If thou and Tullia are in good health, it is well; Cicero and I are in good health.

Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla *refertis*
Tuque puerque tuus.

Virgilius.

Fine praise, forsooth, and a proud triumph ye are winning, thou and thy son.

The verbs, agreeing with both nominatives, take the higher person, and the higher pronoun takes precedence in the order of discourse.

Ipse meique
Ante larem proprium *vescor*.

Horatius.

Myself and mine feed in front of my house.

The verb agrees here with *ipse*, which designates the main person. We have seen an analogous instance in *sociis et rege recepto*, p. 90.

Vos ipsi et senatus frequens *restitit*.

You yourselves and a crowded senate resisted it.

Agreement with *senatus*, which signifies the main object.

Ipse dux cum aliquot principibus *capiuntur*. *Livius.*

The general himself with some few chiefs are taken.

Ideological agreement. The verb is in the plural, as if, instead of a nominative connected by a preposition with an ablative, we had had two nominatives connected by the additive.

Dixit unus et alter breviter. *Cicero.*

One or two spake briefly.

Unus et alter dies *intercesserat.* *Livius.*

One or two days had passed.

Disjoint, elliptical agreement; the thoughts are kept detached, because the facts succeeded one another.

Unus et alter juvenes hæc *spernant.*

Juvenalis.

One or two young men may despise these things.

Joint agreement, because the two facts are viewed together and summed up in one.

Si tu solus, aut quisquis unus in me impetum *fecisset.*

If thou alone, or any single one had rushed on me.

Si Socrates, aut Antisthenes *diceret.* *Cicero.*

If Socrates, or Antisthenes said it.

The disjoint agreement, as in english, because of the substitutive. One fact supposes the exclusion of the other.

Quod in decemviris neque ego neque Cæsar *habiti essemus.* *Cicero.*

Because neither I nor Cæsar had been reckoned among the decemvirs.

Hæc neque ego neque tu *fecimus.*

Terentius.

Neither I nor you have done it.

Joint agreement, because, if the proposition were affirmative, the verb would be governed by the two nominatives connected by *et.*

Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec *mitigat* ulla.

Virgilius.

Which neither length of time, nor any fondness soothes.

Disjoint agreement, because the two thoughts are kept distinct, *nec* being, more properly, the negative of *aut,* the substitutive.

OF CASE.

THE cases have each but one ideology, to which, notwithstanding our various renderings, especially of the oblique ones, they can always be traced back.

NOMINATIVE.

Quis mundum creavit? *Deus*.
Who created the world? God.

Quis, *Deus*, signify the agent.

Audi tu, *populus* romanus. *Livius.*
Hear thou, Roman people.

The nominative form is used here instead of the vocative, which in the masculine first declension is in *e*, *popule*.

Ecce *homo*. *Behold the man.*

For the accusative with *ecce*, see p. 116.

GENITIVE.

Est natura *hominum* novitatis avida. *Plinius.*

The nature of man is greedy of novelty.

The genitive, *hominum*, depends on *natura*. Between *hominum natura* and *humana natura* the only difference is that, while, in the former, there is only connection, in the latter, there is identification: the nature *proceeding from men* is viewed as *human*.

Genitive depending on a Noun.

Amor *virtutis*. *Love of virtue.*

Remedium *doloris*. *Remedy for pain.*

Tædium *laboris*. *Weariness of labour.*

Desiderium *otii*. *Desire of rest.*

Hamilcar suum duxit filium Hannibalem *annorum* novem. *Nepos.*

Hamilcar brought with him his son of nine.

Fossam sexaginta *pedum* latam. *Cæsar.*

A trench of sixty feet in breadth.

Tantane vos *generis* tenuit fiducia vestri?

Virgilius.

Has such a confidence in your race taken possession of you? as we say, *the pride of blood.*

The genitives in the above examples where we use various prepositions, are all to be traced to the same ideology: virtue is viewed as the generator of love; pain, of remedy; labour, of weariness; rest, of desire; the years, of the son; the feet, of the trench; and race, of confidence.

Ultimum *inopiæ.* *The extremity of need.*

Sæva *ventorum.* *The rigors of the winds.*

Opportuna *locorum.* *Favourable places.*

Strata *viarum.* *Paved roads.*

Genitives depending on adjectives used as nouns.

Sequimur te, *sancte* deorum

Virgilius.

We follow thee, holy one among the gods.

Manuum fortior est dextra.

Of the hands the right is the stronger.

Græcorum *oratorum* præstantissimus fuit Demosthenes.

Demosthenes was the most illustrious of the greek orators.

The adjective, comparative, and superlative, on which the genitive depends in the above examples, should also be viewed as nouns.

Curam *vestri* gero. *I am anxious for you.*

Vestri signifies the generator of the speaker's anxiety. But in *vestra cura, your care, vestra* means the mere possessor. Thus, *invidia tua, through ill-will towards thee,* means, literally, *because of your odiousness.*

Ubi ad *Dianæ* veneris.

Terentius.

As soon as thou wilt have reached Diana's (temple).

Templum, understood in the above, is expressed in the following:

ad templum Palladis ibant.

Virgilius.

They were going to the temple of Pallas.

Sunt lacrymæ *rerum,* et mentem mortalia tangunt.

Virgilius.

There are tears for woes, and human fortunes move the heart.

Hectoris Andromache, Pyrrhine connubia servas?

Virgilius.

Hector's Andromache, art thou wedded to Pyrrhus?

Notice the happy effect of these two genitives, which expressions are peculiarly latin.

Juvabit me ipsum consuluisse memoriæ *rerum* gestarum principis *terrarum populi.* *Livius.*

It will delight me to have preserved the history of the exploits of the ruling nation of the world.

Notice here the three successive genitives, *rerum, terrarum, populi, rerum* depending on *memoriæ, populi* on *rerum,* and *terrarum* on *principis.* Such a contruction, however, is rare.

Narium gustandi magnum est judicium. *Cicero.*

Great is the nostrils' discerning power of taste.

The two genitives depend on *judicium,* the sense of taste and its instrument being the two generators of the power.

Pro veteribus *Helvetiorum* injuriis *populi* romani. *Cæsar.*

For the old outrages of the Helvetii towards the roman people.

This double genitive is illogical : the fact is that *injuriis* is taken here in two senses, *harm done* and *harm received.* Such a construction is ambiguous, and latin could use prepositions to remove obscurity :

Amor meus *erga* te. *My love towards thee.*

Metus *ab* hoste. *The fear of the enemy.*

Adolescentis est majores natu vereri. *Cicero.*

It is a young man's duty to reverence the old.

Cæsar statuit non esse *dignitatis* populi romani navibus Rhenum transire.

Cæsar resolved that it was not consistent with the majesty of the Romans to cross the Rhine in boats.

In this idiom where a genitive combined with *esse* depends on an infinitive, the genitive is used adjectively. A neuter adjective is also found :

Romanum est agere et pati fortia.

It is roman to do and to suffer great things.

Mea mihi conscientia *pluris* est quam omnium sermo.

My conscience is more to me than what all the world says.

Patres cesserunt in agros, suarumque *rerum* erant, omissa publica. *Livius.*

The senators retired into the country, and minded their own affairs, those of the state being neglected.

Fies nobilium tu quoque *fontium.*

Horatius.

Thou also wilt become one of the famous fountains.

Genitives used adjectively with *esse* and *fieri*, and relating to a noun.

Genitive depending on a Pronoun.

Nihil tam absurdum est quod non dicatur ab aliquo *philosophorum.* *Cicero.*

Nothing is so absurd as not to be said by some one of the philosophers.

Quod *auri*, quod *argenti* fuit, id Verres abstulit. *Cicero.*

Whatever of gold, whatever of silver there was, that Verres stole.

Quot *vestrûm ?*

How many of you?

Homo id *ætatis* (*also* ea ætate). *A man of that age.*

The whole is viewed as generating the part.

Pythagoras, quum in geometria quiddam *novi* invenisset, Musis bovem immolâsse dicitur. *Cicero.*

Pythagoras, when he had found something new (quelque chose de nouveau) in geometry, is said to have sacrificed an ox to the Muses.

Deus bonis omnibus mundum explevit, *mali* nihil admiscuit. *Cicero.*

God filled the world with all things good, he mixed nothing bad with them.

In this idiom, the adjective in the genitive is used as a noun. But the neuter adjective is used in :

Vide ne ista lectio multorum auctorum habeat aliquid *vagum* et *instabile.* *Seneca.*

Beware lest your reading of many authors have something vague and desultory.

An adjective like *instabilis,* the same in the noble gender nominative, and in the genitive, would have sounded like a wrong gender, especially if no adjective of the first declension went with it.

Genitive depending on an Adverb.

Ubi *gentium* sumus ? *Cicero.* *Where in the world are we?*

Quo *loci* sum ? *Cicero.* *Where am I ?*

Abis longe *gentium.* *Cicero.* *Thou art far away.*

Huc *arrogantiæ* venerat.

He had reached that point of arrogance.

Postea *loci.* *In the next place.*

Minime *gentium.* *Least in the world (le moins du monde).*

The genitive depends here on an adverb, which follows from the fact that an adverb is equivalent to a preposition with its complement.

When the passive preposition *tenus* goes with a genitive instead of an ablative, it is used adverbially:

Crurum tenus, *up to the knees,*

Genitive depending on an Adjective.

Sermonum memor et promissi *muneris* heros.
Virgilius.

The hero mindful of what had been said and of the promised reward.

Integer *vitæ sceleris*que purus.
Horatius.

Blameless of life and free from crime.

Mens sibi conscia *recti.*
Virgilius.

The consciousness of rectitude.

Timidus *deorum.* *Fearing the gods.*

The adjective being resolved into *having* and a noun, the genitive would be used of the generator of the quality.

Some such adjectives admit of another construction besides the genitive:

Rudis *belli.* *Ignorant of war.*

Orator nulla *in re* rudis esse debet.

In no object should an orator be uninformed.

Vir *fidei* plenus. *Ennius.* *A man full of faith.*

Vita plena *voluptatibus* *Cicero.* *A life filled with pleasure.*

GENITIVE DEPENDING ON A VERB.

Res adversæ admonuerunt *religionum*. *Livius.*

Reverses reminded them of their religious duties.

Proprium est stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci *suorum*. *Cicero.*

It is the part of folly to see the vices of others, to forget one's own.

Verrem nimiæ *avaritiæ* arguit Cicero.

Cicero charged Verres of an excessive cupidity.

Satagit *rerum* suarum. *Terentius.*

He is full of his own affairs.

Ego illum *flocci* pendo, nec *hujus* facio, qui te *pili* æstimat.

I do not value him a straw, or care that for him, who does not care a rush for thee.

These verbs being resolved into a verb and a noun, the genitive would be used of the generator of the action. The same applies to the genitive with the following unipersonal verbs:

Omnium refert. *Cicero.* *It concerns all.*

Non tam *sua* quam *reipublicæ* interest.

It concerns him less than the state.

Interest *mea oratoris*. *Cicero.*

It concerns me as an orator.

Notice the anomalous *sua, mea,* instead of the genitive of the personal. For the genitive with some other unipersonal verbs, see p. 113.

ACCUSATIVE.

Accusative with a Verb or a Preposition.

Imprimis, venerare *Deum*. *Above all, revere God.*

Accusative governed by an active verb.

Eo ad *patrem*. *I go to my father.*

Eo in *urbem*. *I go into the town.*

Accusative governed by active prepositions. See p. 72.

Magnum *periculum* adiit. *Cicero.*

He incurred great danger.

Domos senatorias ingredi. *Suetonius.*

To enter the houses of senators.

Animæ *corpora* subeunt. *Lucretius.*

Souls enter bodies.

Accusatives governed by active prepositions prefixed to neuter verbs.

Egredi *urbem*. *Livius.* *To go out of (leave) a town.*

Accusative governed by a neuter verb to which a passive preposition is prefixed, the aggregate meaning amounting to an active verb.

However we also find :

Priusquam *urbe* egrederentur. *Livius.*

Before they went from the town.

In which instance, the passive preposition prefixed goes with the ablative.

Exercitum Rhodanum transduxit. *Cæsar.*

He led his army beyond the Rhone.

Double accusative : the one, *exercitum*, belonging to the active verb ; the other, *Rhodanum*, to the active preposition prefixed to it. Hence, the accusative with the same verb used passively :

Ne major multitudo Germanorum *Rhenum* transducatur.

Lest a greater number of the Germans be brought beyond the Rhine.

Grues *maria* transmittunt.

The storks migrate beyond the seas.

The accusative belongs to *trans ; mittunt* being used neutrally.

Duram servit *servitutem*. *Plautus.*

He serves a hard servitude.

Mirum *somnium* somniavi. *I dreamt a strange dream.*

Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax.
Horatius.

Persisting to play a capricious game.

Pleonastic accusatives to be accounted for ideologically, as also the following analogous ones :

Pastillos Rufillus olet, Gorgonius *hircum*.
Horatius.

Rufillus smells of pastilles (sent les pastilles), Gorgonius of the buck-goat.

Piscis ipsum *mare* sapit. *The fish tastes of the very sea.*

Decessit Alexander *mensem* unum, *annos* tres et triginta natus.

Alexander died, aged, lit. *born, thirty-three years and one month.*

Decem *annos* Troja a Græcis oppugnata est.

Troy was besieged ten years by the Greeks.

Ab hac mihi non licet transversum *digitum* discedere. *Cicero.*

I am not allowed to depart a finger's breadth from this.

Magnam *partem* in iambis constat oratio. *Cicero.*

Discourse mainly consists of iambs.

Juvenes romani *Athenas* studiorum causa proficiscebantur.

Roman youths went to Athens for their studies.

Romam erat nuntiatum. *Livius.*

The news had reached Rome.

Venisti *domum* Roscii. *Cicero.*

Thou didst come to the house of Roscius.

Ideological accusatives. Time, place, quantity, are here viewed as patients of the acts expressed by neuter verbs, or passives.

Neque horret iratum *mare.*

Horatius.

Nor does he dread the raging sea.

Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida *mella.*

Virgilius.

And the hard oaks will distill dewy honey.

Hæc gemebant boni. *Cicero.*

The good sighed over these things.

Accusatives governed by neuter verbs used actively.

Eorum *nos* miseret. *We pity them.*

Fratris *me* quidem piget pudetque.

Terentius.

I grieve and blush for my brother.

Si ad centesimum vixisset annum, senectutis *eum* suæ non pæniteret. *Cicero.*

Had he lived to his hundredth year he would not have repented of his old age.

Accusative governed by a unipersonal verb having the active power. Notice also the ideological genitive.

Fortuna *victos* quoque belli *artem* docet.

Fortune teaches the conquered also the art of war.

Pacem te poscimus omnes.

Virgilius.

We all ask peace of thee.

Ea ne *me* celet consuefeci filium.

Terentius.

I have trained my son not to hide these things from me.

Such double accusatives, also found in english, are illogical, like the double genitive, p. 105, and originate likewise in a word being taken in two senses at the same time. For instance, *to teach*, i. e., *to instruct* (*somebody*), is made to express also *to impart* (*something*), and it is this forced acceptation which has led to, *to teach somebody something*, where *something* is an ideological accusative. As a consequence of the above licence, the passive of such verbs takes an accusative :

Doctus *iter* melius.

Horatius.

Taught a better way.

Posceris *exta* bovis.

Horatius.

Thou art asked the entrails of an ox.

Originally wrong though such constructions are, there is a compactness in them which has caused them to be adopted by the great ruler of language, custom.

Some such verbs, however, admit also of another construction :

Docere *fidibus.* *Cicero.* *To instruct in the lyre.*

Rogare *aliquem aliquid.* *Cicero.*

To ask somebody something.

Ab aliquo aliquid rogare.

Plautus.

To ask something from somebody.

Induo *me veste.* *I clothe myself with a garment.*

Induo *mihi vestem.* *I put a garment on me,* lit., *to me.*

Compare these two constructions : in the first the accusative used of the person, in the second of the thing.

Nosti *Marcellum* quam tardus sit.

Thou knowest Marcelluss, how slow he is.

Scin' *me* in quibus sim gaudiis ?

Knowest thou not what a joy I am in ?

Expletive accusatives, inserted to give force.

Accusative with a Noun.

*Id*ne estis auctores mihi? *Terentius.*

Do you advise me this?

Auctor sum, in the sense of *suadeo,* takes thus an ideological accusative, because of the active meaning of the compound expression.

Accusative with an Adjective.

*Os humeros*que deo similis.

Virgilius.

Like a god, face and shoulders.

Vultum demissa tacebat.

Virgilius.

She was silent, with face cast down.

Grecisms. Such accusatives depending on adjectives or passive participles are ideological.

Accusative with an Interjection.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint,
Agricolas!

Virgilius.

O too happy husbandmen, if they but knew their happiness!

Me miseram! *Unhappy me!*

The governing idea is the feeling which, if the interjection were resolved into a proposition, would be expressed by an active verb.

Ecce miserum *hominem.*

Here is an unhappy man.

The accusative, as if *ecce* was equivalent to *behold!*

For the nominative with *ecce*, see p. 101.

DATIVE.

Dative with a Verb.

Dare aliquid *alicui.* *To give something to somebody.*

Dative of the person with an accusative of the thing, according to definition.

Persuadet *mihi* rem. *Cicero.*

He persuades me of the thing.

Hoc *mihi* persuadetur. *This is persuaded to me.*

Notice the dative with a passive.

Id eripere *nobis* conatus est. *Cicero.*

He tried to snatch it from us, lit., *to us; arracher quelque chose à quelqu'un.*

The latin mind chose to see here a future relation, where we choose to see a past one.

Sic vos non *vobis* mellificatis apes.

Virgilius.

Thus you, bees, make honey, but not for yourselves; lit., *to yourselves.*

The patient is here ostensibly expressed in the neuter verb.

Favete *innocentiæ.* *Show favour to innocence.*

Venus nupsit *Vulcano.* *Venus wedded Vulcan.*

Philosophia medetur *animis.*

Philosophy cures the mind.

Cæsar intelligebat omnes homines *libertati* studere. *Cæsar.*

Cæsar understood that all men are fond of liberty.

Peccare *nemini* licet. *Cicero.*

No one has a licence to sin.

Dative with neuter verbs, because they can be resolved into an active verb and an accusative of a thing.

Illi *ætati* favetur. *Cicero.* *That age is favoured.*

Dative with a neuter verb in the passive.

Cicero unice cavit *concordiæ* publicæ.

Cicera eminently promoted the peace of the state.

Timeo *tibi.*

Terentius.

I have fears on thy account.

Bene vult *tibi*. *He wishes well to thee.*

Obviam ire *hostibus*. *To go to meet the enemy.*

Præsto esse *amicis*. *To be ready to help friends.*

Libros *tibi* valde probabo. *Cicero.*

I shall get thee to approve the books.

Purgare se *alicui*. *Cicero.*

To clear oneself to somebody.

Animus *tibi* pendet. *Thy mind is in suspense.*

Barbaris ex fortuna pendet fides.

The good faith of barbarians depends on success.

Idioms, in which the use of the dative should be noticed.

Cui non sunt auditæ Demosthenis vigiliæ. *Cicero.*

Who has not heard of the night-watches of Demosthenes; lit., *To whom have not been heard.*

Dative with a passive, instead of an ablative with *a*. The mind chooses to see a future instead of a past relation.

The same occurs in:

Barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor *ulli*.
Ovidius.

I am a barbarian here, because I am understood by nobody.

Syracusis est fons, *cui* nomen Arethusa est. *Cicero.*

There is at Syracuse a fountain, whose name is Arethusa.

The dative where we use *of*, seeing an attributive idea, where a Latin saw a future relation.

Ampla domus sæpe *domino dedecori* fit. *Cicero.*

A rich house often turns to the disgrace of the master; lit., *to disgrace to the master.*

Lacedæmoniis crimini datum quod arcem occupassent.

It was imputed as a crime to the Lacedæmonians that they occupied the fortress. Imputer à crime à quelqu'un.

Dîs pietas mea
Et musa *cordi* est.
Horatius.

My devotion and my muse are agreeable to the gods.

Idioms. Double dative, the one of a thing, the other of a person, illogical, but sanctioned by custom, like the double genitive, p. 105, and the double accusative, p. 113.

Dative with an Adjective.

Lupus *cani* similis est.

The wolf is like the dog.

Turba gravis *paci*, placidæque inimica *quieti.*
Martialis.

The crowd an enemy to peace, and hostile to calm repose.

Multis ille *bonis* flebilis occidit.
Horatius.

He has died regretted by many good men.

*Dîs hominibus*que hostis.

The enemy of gods and men.

Ideological datives, accounted for by the fact that qualities are the result of acts, and adjectives are primarily derived from verbs.

Dative with a Noun.

Obtemperatio *legibus.* *Submission to the laws.*

The noun is derived from a verb which would take the dative: *submission*, i. e., *the fact of submitting.*

Dative with an Adverb.

Congruenter *naturæ* vivere. *Cicero.*

To live according to nature.

Inutiliter *sibi* vixit.

He lived without benefit to himself.

The dative with an adjective follows from the dative with an adverb.

Dative with an Interjection.

Væ *victis!* *Woe to the conquered.*

Dative with an interjection, which is a synthetical proposition.

Dativus ethicus.

An ille *mihi* liber cui mulier imperat.
Shall I reckon him free whom a woman sways?

Cuncta *tibi* Cererem pubes agrestis adoret.
Virgilius.

Let all the rustic youth worship you Ceres.

Expletive dative, deserving to be noticed.

ABLATIVE.

The circumstance of an act expressed by the ablative is the starting point, to which ideology can be traced the place, time, means, manner, price.

Ablative with a Verb.

Apud veteres Germanos quemcunque mortalium arcere *tecto* nefas habebatur.

Among the old Germans, it was thought wrong to drive any one from an asylum.

Usu urbis prohibere peregrinos inhumanum est.

It is inhuman to forbid strangers the use of the town.

Vacare *culpa* maximum est solatium. *Cicero.*

To be free from fault is the greatest comfort.

Diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata *rotundis.*

Horatius.

He pulls down, builds up, changes things from round ones into square ones.

Starting point.

Urbe tota gemitus fit. *Cicero.*

A lamentation arises through the whole town.

Syracusis est fons. *Cicero.*

There is a fountain at Syracuse.

Place.

It seems to be owing to ellipsis, as in *ad Dianæ*, p. 103, that names of cities, of the first declension, are used in the genitive, instead of the ablative : *Tarenti, at Tarentum.*

Quid *Romæ* faciam? Mentiri nescio.

Juvenalis.

What should I do at Rome? I do not know how to lie.

Qua *nocte* natus est Alexander, *eadem* Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagravit. *Cicero.*

Alexander was born in the same night in which Diana's temple at Ephesus was burnt down.

Themistocles fecit quod viginti *annis* ante fecerat Coriolanus

Cicero.

Themistocles did what Coriolanus had done twenty years before.

Time.

Terra marique, *by land and sea.*

Die, *by day;* nocte, *by night.*

Adverbial ablatives of place and time.

Dente lupus, *cornu* taurus petit.

Ovidius.

The wolf attacks with the tooth, the bull with the horn.

Cometæ *radiis* solis obscurantur.

Comets are eclipsed by the rays of the sun.

Concordia res parvæ crescunt, *discordia* maximæ dilabuntur. *Cicero.*

Small states grow by concord; the greatest states decline by discord.

Sylla omnes suos *divitiis* explevit. *Sallustius.*

Sylla filled all his soldiers with riches.

Terræ *munere* vescimur.

Horatius.

We feed on the gifts of the earth.

Officiis vitæ bene fungitor : hoc erit, uti
Præsenti *vita*, *præterita*que frui.

Ovidius.

Acquit thyself well of the duties of life : which is, to make use of the present, to enjoy the past.

Means.

Notice how the mere ablative answers to our several constructions.

Mira *celeritate* rem peregit.

He despatched the matter with wonderful speed.

Epaminondas a judicio capitis maxima discessit *gloria.*

Epaminondas came off with the greatest glory from a capital trial.

Manner.

Vendidit hic *auro* patriam.

Virgilius.

He sold his country for gold.

Multorum *sanguine* ea Pœnis victoria stetit. *Livius.*

The victory cost the Carthaginians (stood them in) the blood of many.

Haud equidem tali me dignor *honore.*

Virgilius.

I do not deem myself worthy of such an honour.

Quanti emptæ ? *parvo.* Quanti ergo ? *octussibus.*

Horatius.

Bought for how much? for little. For how much then ? for eight asses.

Price.

Virtute Codri regis Athenienses *bello* liberati sunt.

The Athenians were relieved from war by the valour of king Codrus.

Double ablative: the one analogous to *radiis obscurantur*, the other to *arcere tecto.*

Ablative with a Noun.

Multis mihi *libris* opus est.

I have need of (want) many books.

Ablative governed by *opus est*, an expression equivalent to a verb : crimine *carere ; to be without crime.*

Ablative with an Adjective.

Adjectives being primarily derived from verbs, as qualities from acts, they sometimes take an ablative as a participle would.

Agesilaus claudus fuit altero *pede. Nepos.*

Agesilaus was lame of one foot.

Crine ruber, niger *ore, lumine* læsus.

Red-haired, black faced, deprived of sight.

Sunt quidem homines non *re*, sed *nomine.*

They are men not in reality, but in name. Non de fait, mais de nom.

Grandiores *natu. More advanced in age.*

Ablative used of the object supporting the quality.

Agesilaus *statura* fuit *humili* et *corpore exiguo*. *Nepos.*

Agesilaus was of short stature and small body.

Here, instead of the ablative depending on the adjective, we have both the noun and the adjective in the ablative.

Hibernia *dimidio* minor est quam Britannia. *Cæsar.*

Ireland is smaller by half than Britain.

Ablative with a comparative, to specify the degree.

Sorte tua contentus abi.

Go away contented with thy lot.

Pallidus *ira*. *Pale with rage.*

Ennius, *ingenio* maximus, *arte* rudis.

Ovidius.

Ennius, great in genius, rude in art.

Cause of the quality.

Quam multi *luce* indigni sunt, et tamen dies oritur!

How many are unworthy of light, and yet the day rises!

Price of the quality.

Vilius argentum est *auro*, *virtutibus* aurum.

Horatius.

Silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*? Quid mollius *unda*?
Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aqua.

Ovidius.

What is harder than rock, what softer than water?
Yet rocks are hollowed by the soft water.

Dicto citius. *Virgilius.* *Quicker than speech.*

Ablative depending on a comparative, connecting the point of comparison with the higher quality.

For the use of *quam, than,* with a comparative, see p. 156.

Ablative going with a Preposition.

Hic error *a philosophia* pellatur. *Cicero.*

Let this error be removed by philosophy.

Per literas *a te* sum admonitus. *Cicero.*

I have been informed by thee through a letter.

Ablative with the preposition *a, from,* in connection with a passive, to express, analytically, the relation with the agent.

Magnum est solatium *a* forti *viro* cadere.

It is a great consolation to die by the hand of a valiant man.

Testis interrogatus est an *a reo* vapulasset.

The witness was asked whether he had been beaten by the accused.

Agent introduced also by means of *a* and the ablative, the neuter verbs being equivalent to passives.

Ablative Absolute.

Me duce, tutus eris.
Ovidius.

I being the leader, thou wilt be safe.

Pastor Aristæus, fugiens Peneia Tempe,
Amissis, ut fama, *apibus* morboque fameque,
Tristis, ad extremi sacrum caput astitit amnis.
Virgilius.

The shepherd Aristæus, flying from Penean Tempe,
His bees having died, as it is said, of disease and hunger,
Stood dejected at the sacred source of the river.

Here the ablative stands by itself, has no supporting expression: equivalent to a proposition, it expresses the starting point of the thought. This ablative, detached from the rest of the sentence, is called the ablative absolute, see p. 138.

The ablative is strongly illustrative of the genius of latin. Where we use various prepositions, because we see various relations, latin, ingenious from necessity, used this one form, making the most of it. But although an original defect, this habit of the tongue was not without its advantages, as it produced many concise expressions, striking by their peculiar energy.

OF THE PRONOUN.

Sic *vos* non vobis vellera fertis oves.

Virgilius.

Thus, ye sheep, you carry fleeces, but not for yourselves.

Oratorias exercitationes non *tu* quidem, ut spero, reliquisti, sed certe philosophiam anteposuisti. *Cicero.*

Thou indeed, hast not given up, as I hope, the practice of oratory ; but, certainly, thou hast preferred philosophy to it.

Nominative pronouns used for emphasis.

Nemo omnium *nostrûm.* *None of us all.*

Et memor *nostri*, Galatea, vivas.

Horatius..

And mayest thou live mindful of us, O Galatea.

The genitive in *ûm* has not the force of that in *i*, which is specially used of the generator of a feeling.

---

*Is*que ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
Æneam.

Virgilius.

And as soon as he saw Æneas coming over the sward towards him.

Third personal used for emphasis.

Epicurus sua in domo, et *ea* quidem angusta, quam magnos tenuit amicorum greges. *Cicero.*

What great crowds of friends Epicurus had in one house, and that too a small one.

Omnes dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetua in *ea* civitate quæ libertate usa est. *Cicero.*

All are called tyrants, who hold absolute power in a state which has enjoyed liberty.

Third personal used for emphasis as a definite article.

Justitia propter *sese* colenda est. *Cicero.*

Justice should be cultivated for itself.

Ipse *se* quisque diligit.

Every one loves himself.

Example of the reflective pronoun, in relation to the nominative.

A Cæsare invitor ut sim *sibi* legatus. *Cicero.*

I am invited by Cæsar to be his legate.

Notice this use of the reflective, in relation not to the nominative of the subordinate proposition, but to *Cæsare* an accessory of the main one.

Herculi Eurystheus imperavit, ut arma reginæ Amazonum *sibi* afferret.

Eurystheus ordered Hercules that he should bring him the arms of the queen of the Amazons.

Sibi relates, not to the nominative of its proposition, but to that of the main one. It gives force, yet causes here no obscurity, because of the context.

Alexander moriens annulum *suum* dederat Perdiccæ. *Nepos.*

Alexander, when dying, had given his ring to Perdiccas.

Viri cum equis *suis* sternuntur.

The men are borne down with their horses.

Hunc cives *sui* ex urbe ejecerunt.

His fellow-citizens expelled him from the town.

Alcibiades cum esset projectus inhumatus, amica corpus *ejus* texit *suo* pallio. *Cicero.*

As Alcibiades was lying unburied, his mistress covered his body with her cloak.

Notice in the above examples the third personal possessive article, translated by *his, their, her,* according to the possessor. In the last example, remark *ejus,* relating to *Alcibiades,* and *suo* to *amica,* the nominative of *texit.*

Pythagorei, si ex iis quæreretur quare ita esse, respondere soliti sunt : *ipse* dixit. *Cicero.*

Pythagoreans, when asked why it was so, used to answer : he himself (Pythagoras) said it.

Ipse, as is shown here, is properly an emphatic pronoun.

Referunt magnum Alexandrum imperâsse Lysippo, ut eorum equitum, qui ex *ipsius* turma apud Granicum ceciderant, faceret statuas, et *ipsius* quoque iis interponeret. *Cicero.*

It is related that Alexander the Great ordered Lysippus to make statues of those horsemen of his own troop who had fallen at Granicus, and to place his own among them.

Notice *ipsius* used as an emphatic in relation to the main person.

Ipsa ego te, medios cum sol accenderit æstus,
In secreta senis ducam.

Virgilius.

I myself, when the sun has reached mid-day, will lead thee into the retreat of the old man.

Quin age, et *ipsa* manu felices erue sylvas.

Virgilius.

On then, and root up thyself, with thine own hand, my fruitful trees.

Notice *ipsa* used of the first and the second person.

Eo animo te velim esse, quasi mei negotii causa *isto* loco missus esses. *Cicero.*

I wish you to be in the same frame of mind, as if you had been sent to that place of yours for the sake of my business.

Iste, as is shown in this example, has the emphatic power, with respect to the second person. It was often used in bad part by an orator against the opposite party:

Tu *ista* gladiatoria totius corporis firmitate, etc. *Cicero.*
Thou, in that gladiatorial attitude of thine.

Quocumque aspicias, nihil est, nisi pontus et aer:
Nubibus *hic* tumidus, fluctibus *ille* minax.

Ovidius.

Whithersoever thou lookest, there is nothing but sea and air: this swollen with clouds, that threatening with waves.

The demonstrative pronouns are here used as *this* and *that* in english, to distinguish between the nearer and the remoter object.

Est tarda *illa* quidem medicina, sed tamen magna, quam affert longinquitas et dies.

The remedy is slow indeed, yet great, which age and time bring.

Use of *ille* as a mere emphatic.

Aliud aliis videtur optimum.

One thing seems best to one, another thing to another.

Notice the conciseness of the latin sentence, in which two propositions are condensed into one.

Neque pugnas narrat, neque cicatrices ostendit, quod *quidam* facit.

He does not relate his battles, nor show his scars, which a certain one does.

Male vivit *quisquis* nescit bene mori.

He lives badly, who does not know how to die well.

Hæreditas est pecunia quæ morte *alicujus* ad *quempiam* pervenit jure.

An inheritance is money which by the death of somebody falls by right to any one.

Quamdiu *quisquam* erit qui te defendere audeat, vives. *Cicero.*

While there is any one who dares to defend thee, thou shalt live.

These examples show the meaning of the above indefinite pronouns.

Ad *quas* res aptissimi erimus, in iis potissimum elaborabimus.

We shall exert ourselves chiefly in those things, for which we are best qualified.

The relative is used here as an adjective article.

Urbem quam statuo vestra est.

Virgilius.

The town which I build is yours.

To understand this latinism, we must view the relative as an article; lit., *which town I build yours it is.*

Velis tantummodo, *quæ* tua virtus,
Expugnabis.

Horatius.

Will it only, such is thy worth, lit., *which is thy worth, thou wilt conquer.*

Idiomatical use of the relative.

Dic mihi, Damœta, *cujum* pecus ? an Melibœi ?

Virgilius.

Tell me, Damœtas, whose flock is this ? is it Melibœus's ?

Example of the relative possessive article.

[For the sake of simplifying, some remarks on adjective articles have been placed in the present chapter of the pronoun.]

OF THE VERB.

INFINITIVE.

Tuus, o regina, quid optes
Explorare labor ; mihi jussa *capessere* fas est.

Virgilius.

Thine, O queen, the task to find out what thou wishest ; 'tis mine to execute thy orders.

Infinitive used as a nominative.

Noluit in Flacci ludum me *mittere.*

Horatius.

He would not send me to Flaccus' school.

Deus immortalis *haberi*
Dum cupit Empedocles

Horatius.

While Empedocles wished to be thought an immortal God.

Infinitive used as an accusative.

Audiet cives *acuisse* ferrum.

Horatius.

He will hear that the citizens have whetted their sword.

The infinitive after an accusative, a construction often used in latin in many cases like the above, when we use *that* with a subordinate proposition.

Victorem parcere victis æquum est.

It is just for the conqueror to spare the conquered.

Legem brevem esse oportet.

A law should be short.

This is the same construction as above, with this difference only, that the accusative is ideological; *æquum est, oportet,* are viewed as having the power of an active verb.

Tempus *abire* tibi.

It is time for thee to go.

Erat tum dignus *amari.*

Virgilius.

He then deserved to be loved.

Primus vere rosam atque autumno *carpere* poma.

Virgilius.

First in the spring to pluck the rose, and in autumn the apple.

Audax omnia *perpeti.*

Horatius.

Bold to endure everything.

Anomalous uses of the infinitive, which defy analysis, and are to be accounted for ideologically.

Ingenium ejus haud absurdum: *posse* facere versus, jocum *movere.* *Sallustius.*

His mind was not dull: he could compose verses, make jests.

Infinitive used absolutely, a concise construction rather frequent in latin.

Mene incepto *desistere* victam?

Virgilius.

I, vanquished, to desist from my design?

Absolute infinitive, used for brevity's sake instead of an ordinary interrogative.

Cecropias innatus apes amor urget *habendi*.

Virgilius.

An innate love of gain urges Cecropean bees.

Æneas celsa in puppi jam certus *eundi*.

Virgilius.

Æneas, on the lofty stern, now bent on going.

Genitives of the infinitive, depending the one on a noun, the other on an adjective.

Locus ad *agendum* amplissimus. *Cicero.*

A most noble topic for pleading.

Mores puerorum se inter *ludendum* simplicius detegunt.

The dispositions of children show themselves most naturally during play.

Accusative form of the infinitive, always depending on a preposition.

Quis talia *fando*

Temperet a lacrymis.

Virgilius.

Who, in relating such things, can repress tears.

Frigidus in pratis *cantando* rumpitur anguis.

Virgilius.

The cold snake is burst in the meadows by singing.

Scribendi ratio conjuncta cum *loquendo* est. *Quinctilianus.*

The principles of writing are allied to those of speaking.

Ablative of the infinitive, commonly used without a preposition, as in the first two examples.

Lusum it Mæcenas, *dormitum* ego Virgiliusque.

Horatius.

Mæcenas goes to play, Virgilius and I to sleep.

Vidimus flavum Tiberim
Ire *dejectum* monumenta regis
Templaque Vestæ.

Horatius.

We have seen the yellow Tiber go to overturn the palace of the King and the temple of Vesta.

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ.

Ovidius.

They come to see, and to be seen.

Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici?

Horatius.

Admitted to see, friends, could you repress your laughter.

This infinitive in *um* is after the pattern of the sanscrit infinitive. It was used only as an accusative, in combination with verbs, like the preceding, meaning *to go, to come, to send.*

From the infinitive in *um* with *iri*, is derived a future passive, occasionally found in prose:

Addit, se prius ab eo *occisum iri*, quam me *violatum iri*. *Cicero.*

He adds, that he would sooner be killed by him, than that I should be injured.

Miserabile *visu*. *Wretched to see.*

Mirabile *dictu*. *Wonderful to tell.*

Pleraque *dictu* quam *re* sunt faciliora.

Many things are easier to say than to do.

Quid est tam jucundum *cognitu* atque *auditu* quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio. *Cicero.*

What is there more pleasant to read and to hear, than a discourse adorned with wise thoughts and noble words.

Nam fore bello
Egregiam, et facilem *victu* per sæcula gentem.
Virgilius.

For that she should be a nation famous in war, and apt to live through ages.

This form in *u*, derived by the Latins from that in *um*, is only used neutrally, and as an ablative, in combination with adjectives.

PARTICIPLE.

Risus interdum ita repente erumpit, ut eum *cupientes* tenere nequeamus. *Cicero.*

Laughter breaks out sometimes so suddenly, that we cannot suppress it, though we wish to do so.

Timoleon lumina oculorum amisit, quam calamitatem ita moderate tulit, ut nemo eum *querentem* audiret. *Nepos.*

Timoleon lost his eye-sight, which calamity he bore so meekly that none heard him complain.

Hæc literæ *recitatæ* magnum luctum fecerunt.

The reading of the letter caused great grief.

Sibi quisque *cæsi* regis expectabat decus.

Each hoped for himself the glory of killing the king.

Post Christum *natum.* *After the birth of Christ.*

Ab Urbe *condita.* *From the foundation of the City.*

Idiomatical uses of the participle, where english has recourse to a different, and, commonly, less compact construction.

Pythagoras, *Tarquinio regnante*, in Italiam venit.

Pythagoras came to Italy, in the reign of Tarquinius.

Regibus exterminatis, libertas in republica constituta est.

Livius.

Royalty being abolished, liberty was established in the republic.

Reluctante natura irritus labor.

Labour is fruitless when nature is reluctant.

Absolute ablatives formed by means of participles: a favourite latin construction.

In amnis transgressu multum *certato.* *Tacitus.*

After much fighting in crossing the river.

Notice the participle forming an ablative absolute in combination with the adverb *multum.*

Alexander, *audito* Darium appropinquare, cum exercitu obviam ire constituit. *Curtius.*

Alexander, on hearing of the approach of Darius, resolved to go to meet him with his army.

Notice the participle forming an ablative absolute with *Darium appropinquare,* an accusative and infinitive, which would properly occur after an active verb.

The frequent and bold use of the ablative absolute with a passive participle, in latin, is owing to there being no active participle expressing anteriority.

Timeo Danaos et dona *ferentes.*

Virgilius.

I fear the Greeks, even when bringing gifts.

Studio ad rempublicam *latus* sum. *Sallustius.*

From inclination I devoted myself to public life.

Victrices aquilas alium *laturus* in orbem.

Juvenal.

Being about to lead his victorious standards into another part of the world.

These three examples show the three participles of the verb *ferre:* active participle, *ferentes;* passive participle, *latus;* and participle in *urus,* expressing posteriority. We shall now give examples of the same forms in a deponent verb:

Mænalus argutumque nemus pinosque *loquentes*
Semper habet.

Virgilius.

Mænalus has always an echoing forest and murmuring pine-trees.

Ea verba *locutus.* *Having said these words.*

Plura *locuturos* abire nos jussit.

He dismissed us going to say more.

Notice that *locutus* in the deponent verb expresses that anteriority which the active form is unable to express.

Bellum habet *indictum* diis. *Cicero.*

He has declared war with the gods.

Literas a te *acceptas* habeo. *Cicero.*

I have received thy letter.

In this use of the passive participle with *habere,* which use came late and was rare in latin, we see the origin of the use of *to have,* as an auxiliary in modern tongues.

Timotheus peritus erat civitatis *regendæ*. *Nepos.*

Timotheus was skilful in ruling the state.

Musicen natura ipsa nobis videtur ad *tolerandos* labores dedisse.

Nature herself seems to have given us music to enable us to support toils.

Fortitudo in laboribus periculisque *subeundis* cernitur.

Courage is seen in the encountering of labours and perils.

Consilium *scribendi* epistolam, *scribendæ* epistolæ.

The design of writing a letter.

In *scribendo* epistolam, in *scribenda* epistola ; ad *scribendum* epistolam, ad *scribendam* epistolam.

In writing a letter ; for to write a letter.

These are various examples of the participle in *dus*, derived from the cases of the infinitive, and used instead of them in order to make endings agree.

INDICATIVE.

In the indicative mood and its tenses, the main difference between english and latin is in the use of the latin imperfect in instances where we employ the past.

Anseres Romæ publice *alebantur* in capitolio.

The geese of Rome were fed in the capitol at the public expense.

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora *tenebant*.
Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto.

Virgilius.

They all became silent, and attentive held their tongues.
Then Father Æneas began thus from his high couch.

The imperfect presents the past act without any idea of beginning or end. In the second example, its power constrasts with that of the past.

DUBITATIVE.

The dubitative is a striking feature of latin, where, besides replacing our conditional, it occurs in many instances where we use the indicative.

As in english, the dubitative is used sometimes absolutely, but more generally subjunctively, in subordinate propositions.

Dubitative used Absolutely.

Quantum *ingemiscant* patres nostri, si videant nos in media Italia paventes!

How would our fathers groan, if they saw us trembling in the heart of Italy!

Signum datum *crederes*, ut vasa colligerent.

You would have thought that the signal was given to pack up the baggage.

Tu *velim* nos absentes diligas et defendas.

I would have thee love and defend us in our absence.

Vix credere *possis.*

You would hardly believe.

Dubitative used conjecturally, where we have a conditional.

Illa se *jactet* in aula
Æolus, et clauso ventorum carcere *regnet.*

Virgilius.

Let Æolus boast in that court, and reign in the close prison of the winds.

Ne forte *credas* interitura, quæ
Verba loquor socianda chordis.

Horatius.

Think not that they are to die, those words which I speak to be blended with the lyre.

Dubitative used imperatively.

Quis *dubitet* quin in virtute divitiæ sint ?
Who doubts that there are riches in virtue ?

Et quisquam numen Junonis *adoret ?*

Virgilius.

And will any one worship Juno's power ?

Dubitative used interrogatively, by way of appeal.

Quin *experiamur ?* *Why should we not try ?*

Conjecturally ; hence the dubitative.

Quin *conscendimus* equos ? *Why not mount our horses ?*

Positively ; hence the indicative.

Sit tibi terra levis.

Ovidius.

Be the earth light on thee.

Utinam salvus *sis !* *O that thou beest safe !*

Utinam salvus *esses !* *O that thou wert safe !*

Dubitative used optatively.

Vendat ædes vir bonus propter aliqua vitia quæ ipse norit, cæteri ignorent. *Cicero.*

If a man sell a house because of certain defects which he himself knows, but of which others are ignorant.

Dixerit Epicurus. *Cicero.*

Grant that Epicurus said.

Dubitative used hypothetically.

Dubitative used Subjunctively.

When used subjunctively, the dubitative may depend on a continuative, a conjunction, a relative pronoun, or a relative adverb; it may be ruled by the main member or by the conjunction, or be demanded by the context.

DUBITATIVE DEPENDING ON A CONTINUATIVE, AND RULED BY THE MAIN MEMBER.

Si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an hunc primum omnium *ponam.*

If virtue were to be valued by itself apart from fortune, I doubt whether I would not place it first of all.

Metuo ne, dum diminuere velim laborem, *augeam.*

I fear lest I increase the work, while I wish to lessen it.

Quis dubitet quin in virtute divitiæ *sint?*

[Translated p. 143.]

Parmenio deterrere regem voluit, quominus medicamentum *biberet* quod medicus dare constituerat.

Parmenio wished to deter the king from drinking the potion which the physician had prescribed.

Rex imperavit ut quæ bello opus essent *pararentur.*

The king ordered that what was needful for war should be prepared.

Vereor ut mature *veniat.*

I fear that he may not come in time.

Socrates accusatus est quod *corrumperet* juventutem.

Socrates was charged with corrupting youth.

DUBITATIVE RULED BY A CONJUNCTION.

Si *velit.* *If he be willing.*

Si *vellet.* *If he were willing.*

Si qua fata *sinant.*

Virgilius.

If the fates permit it.

Me si cœlicolæ *voluissent* ducere vitam,
Has mihi servassent sedes.

Virgilius.

Had the gods wished me to live, they would have preserved for me these abodes.

The indicative is also used with *si,* which gives a more positive meaning :

Si meliora dies, ut vina, poemata *reddit.*

Horatius.

If time improves poems, as it does wine.

Si omnes uno ordine *habetis* Achivos.

Virgilius.

If ye hold all Greeks in the same light.

In the following, *si,* with the dubitative, is used interjectively :

O mihi præteritos *referat* si Jupiter annos !

Virgilius.

O that Jupiter would give me back my past years !

Edimus ut *vivamus*, non vivimus ut *edamus*.

We eat to live, we do not live to eat.

Sic me deus adjuvet, ut diu *vivas*.

May God so help me, that thou live long.

Legem brevem esse oportet, quo facilius imperitis *teneatur*.

A law should be short, that it may be more easily remembered by the unlearned.

Pugiles in jactandis cæstibus ingemiscunt; non quod *doleant* animove *succumbant*, sed quia profundenda voce omne corpus extenditur. *Cicero.*

Pugilists groan in delivering the cæstus; not that they are in pain or their courage gives way, but because the whole body is strained by the utterance of the sound.

Nihil tam difficile est, quin quærendo *possit* investigari.

Nothing is so difficult, but that it may be found by seeking.

Ni *faciat*, maria ac terras cœlumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum.

Virgilius.

For were he not to do so, they (the winds) would carry away the sea and land and the deep skies.

Negat se scire, quum tamen haud *ignoret*.

He says that he does not know, although he is not ignorant.

But the indicative is used in the following, where the english rendering shows the difference of meaning in the latin context :

Gratulor tibi quum tantum *vales* apud Dolabellam. *Cicero.*

I congratulate thee that thou hast such weight with Dolabella.

Quamvis Elysios *miretur* Græcia campos.

Virgilius.

Although Greece admires the Elysian fields.

Quamvis usually takes the dubitative ; *quamquam*, on the contrary, usually takes the indicative :

Quamquam sidere pulchrior
Ille *est*, tu levior cortice.

Horatius.

Although he is fairer than a star, thou lighter than bark.

The dubitative is also found :

Ceteris major, tibi miles impar,
Filius quamquam Thetidos marinæ
Dardanos turres *quateret* tremenda
Cuspide pugnax.

Horatius.

A warrior greater than all others, unequal to thee, although, a son of the sea-nymph Thetis, he shook the trojan towers with his terrible spear.

Omnia brevia tolerabilia esse debent, etiamsi magna *sint.*

Everything temporary ought to be endurable, even though it be great.

And with the indicative :

Ista veritas, etiamsi jucunda non *est*, mihi tamen grata est.

That truthfnlness of thine, although not agreeable, is nevertheless welcome to me.

DUBITATIVE DEPENDING ON A CONTINUATIVE.

Tempestas minatur antequam *surgat.*

The tempest threatens before it rises.

No doubt is here expressed either by the main member or by the continuative, but the dubitative casts an uncertainty on the ulterior event. Notice, however, the use of the past indicative in the following example, in order to give positiveness to the assertion :

Ante occupatur animus ab iracundia, quam providere ratio *potuit* ne occuparetur. *Cicero.*

The mind is seized by passion, ere reason has been able to provide against the invasion.

Segestanis opus imponebat aliquanto amplius quam ferre *possent*. *Cicero.*

He laid on the Segestanis rather more work than they could bear.

The dubitative to express a mere matter of opinion.

DUBATIVE DEPENDING ON A RELATIVE ADVERB.

Pastor, quum *traheret* per freta navibus
Idæis, Helenen perfidus hospitam,
Ingrato celeres obruit otio
Ventos, ut caneret fera
Nereus fata.

Horatius.

When the faithless shepherd was carrying over the seas, in idœan ships, his hostess Helen, Nereus hushed the swift winds into an unwelcome calm, that he might sing the gloomy fates.

Alexander, quum *interemisset* Clitum, vix manus a se abstinuit. *Cicero.*

Alexander, when he had killed Clitus, could hardly keep his hands from himself.

In the absence of doubt, the dubitative casts here a vagueness on the accessory fact introduced by means of *quum, at the time when.* This seeming abuse of the dubitative is peculiarly latin.

The indicative, however, is also used with *quum*, where a positive assertion is intended :

Quum hæc *scribebam*, censorem jam te sperabam.

When I was writing these things, I already reckoned upon thee as a censor.

Verres, quum rosam *viderat*, tunc incipere ver arbitrabatur.

Whenever Verres had seen a rose, he thought that the spring was then beginning.

DUBITATIVE DEPENDING ON A RELATIVE PRONOUN.

Miles erat quem metus mortis non *disturbaret.*

He was a soldier whom the fear of death would not trouble.

Multæ res sunt ejusmodi quarum exitus nemo providere *possit.*

Many things are of such a kind that nobody can foresee the issue of them.

Sunt qui *censeant* una animum et corpus occidere. *Cicero.*

There are some who think that the soul and the body perish together.

Nihil est quod tam miseros *faciat*, quam impietas.

Nothing renders us so unhappy as impiety.

Non est quod *invideas* istis quos magnos felicesque populus vocat.

There is no reason why thou shouldst envy those whom the people call great and happy.

Major sum quam cui *possit* fortuna nocere.

I am too great for fortune to hurt me.

The dubitative is here used of mere opinions.

With the above cases may be classed the following :

Qualis *sit* animus animus ipse nescit. *Cicero.*

The mind itself does not know what the mind is.

Indignabantur ibi esse imperium ubi non *esset* libertas. *Livius.*

They were indignant at empire residing where liberty was not.

The dubitative depends, in the first case, on a relative article ; in the second, on a relative adverb.

In the *oratio obliqua,* i. e., when the speaker quotes the words of another, latin uses the dubitative even of an actual fact :

Respondit Cæsar se quod in Nerviis *fecisset* facturum. *Cæsar.*

Cæsar answered that he would do what he had done in the case of the Nervii.

The *obliqua oratio* frequently occurs in latin, especially in the historians. The dubitative, in such a case, seems to betray the mental reserve of the speaker with respect to another's assertion.

IMPERATIVE.

Of the two imperative forms, the second is chiefly used for the sake of emphasis :

Revocate animos, mœstumque timorem
Mittite.

Virgilius.

Cheer up your mind, and dismiss sad fears.

Cœlestia semper *spectato*, illa humana *contemnito*. *Cicero.*

Always look up to heavenly things ; despise human ones.

OF THE ABBREVIATIVE.

Prepositions.

Prepositions, like grammatical forms, have each but one ideology, and, although the english renderings of a preposition may vary, yet each latin preposition had but one meaning for a Latin, as each english one has but one meaning for us. The fact is that different views may be taken of a relation.

The relation with the agent, when the act is passively expressed, will furnish us with a strikng instance of the many ways in which a relation may be viewed. We say, *to be loved* BY *some one;* the French say, *être aimé* DE (*ou* PAR) *quelqu'un;* the Latins said, *amari* AB *aliquo;* the Greeks, *φιλεισθαι* *ὑπο* *τινος*, which gives four different views of the relation: *to be loved* BY, THROUGH, FROM, UNDER *somebody*

The preceding remarks are not only intended to assist the student, but also to caution him against the wrong ideological notions he might form, owing to the variety of renderings assigned to prepositions in dictionaries.

Prepositions, belonging to analytical language, follow, as a consequence, the logical order, and precede their case. Yet, latin sometimes places them after, or even affixes them, to their case.

Versus and *tenus* are placed after their case :

Ægyptum *versus*. *Towards Egypt.*

Oceano *tenus*. *As far as the ocean.*

Ante, *contra*, *inter*, and *propter*, are sometimes placed after the relative pronoun :

Diem statuunt, quem *ante*. *They fix a day, before which.*

Quem *contra* venit. *Whom he went against.*

Quos *inter*. *Among whom.*

Quem *propter*. *Near whom.*

This is more rarely practised with *circa*, *penes*, *ultra* ; and with *de* only in the juridical formula, *quo* DE *agitur*, *which is the point at issue.*

The same prepositions, and also *ob*, *post*, *de*, *ex*, and *in*, when they govern, or go with, a noun accompanied by an adjective or adjective-article, are frequently placed between the two words :

Medios *inter* hostes. *In the midst of the enemy.*

Certis *de* causis. *For certain reasons.*

Magna *ex* parte. *In great part.*

Aliquot *post* menses. *After some months.*

This happens most frequently, when the article is a relative : *quam* OB *causam*, *for which cause ; qua* IN *re*, *in which thing.*

Cum is affixed to these pronouns : *mecum, tecum, nobiscum, vobiscum* ; also, usually, to a relative : *quocum, quibuscum ;* it is frequently placed between the adjective and the noun : *maximo* CUM *labore.*

Poets and poetic writers often place prepositions after the noun, between the noun and its genitive, and even after the genitive :

Misenum *apud.* (*Tacitus.*) *At Misenum.*

Viam *propter.* *Near the road.*

Scythas *inter.* *Among the Scythians.*

Ripam *ad* Æroxis. *At the bank of the Æroxis.*

Cubiculum Cæsaris *juxta.* *Near Cæsar's bedroom.*

Litora Calabriæ *contra.* *Opposite the shores of Calabria.*

Per, in forms of adjuration, is found separated by one or more words from its case :

Per ego te, fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor. *Livius.*

Son, I pray thee by all the ties which bind children to parents.

ADVERBS.

What little is to be said on the syntactical relations of adverbs has been disposed of when treating of the cases.

INTERROGATIVES.

We interrogate, in english, by simply putting the nominative after the verb ; but in latin, where the verb includes its nominative-pronoun, recourse is had to interrogatives :

Auditis ? *An* me ludit amabilis
Insania ?

Horatius.

Hear ye ? or does a fond delusion mock me ?

Novisti*ne* locum potiorem rure beato?

Horatius.

Dost thou know a better place than the happy country?

Taceam*ne an* prædicem nescio.

I am uncertain whether to be silent or to speak.

An mare quod supra, memorem, quodque alluit infra?
Anne lacus tantos?

Virgilius.

Shall I mention the sea which bathes (Italy) above, and that which bathes it below? Shall I mention such great lakes?

Quid refert dictis ignoscat Mutius, *an non?*

Juvenalis.

What matters whether Mutius forgive the words or not?

Cocto *num* adest honor idem?

Horatius.

Is it as fine when boiled?

Expecting answer, no.

Nonne vides croceos ut Tmolus odores,
India mittat ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi?

Virgilius.

Seest thou not how Tmolus sends its scented saffron, India ivory, the effeminate Sabœans frankincense?

Expecting answer, yes.

CONTINUATIVES.

O puer, *ut* sis
Vitalis metuo, et majorum *ne* quis amicus
Frigore te feriat.

Horatius.

O boy, I fear that thou wilt not be long-lived, and that some friend of the great will kill thee with coolness.

Notice, with *metuo*, *ut*, of what one wishes, and *ne*, of what one dreads.

Quis dubitet *quin* in virtute divitiæ sint?

Who doubts but that there are riches in virtue?

Quin is here equivalent to our *but that.*

Accipere *quam* facere præstat injuriam. *Cicero.*

It is better to receive than to commit a wrong.

Disertus est magis *quam* sapiens; disertior est *quam* sapientior.

He is more learned than wise.

Quam, equivalent to our *than,* after a comparative.

Crepant ædificia ante*quam* corruant.

Buildings crack ere (that) they fall.

Quam, equivalent to *that.*

Additive, Assimilative, Substitutive.

A few examples showing the use of the above may be useful to the student.

O *et* præsidium *et* dulce decus meum!

Horatius.

O both my support and my sweet glory!

Ast ego quæ divûm incedo regina, Jovis*que*
Et soror *et* conjux.

Virgilius.

But I who walk (am) the queen of the gods, and of Jove both sister and wife.

Eripiunt subito nubes cœlum*que* diem*que*
Teucrorum ex oculis.

Virgilius.

Suddenly the clouds snatch away both the sky and the day from the eyes of the Trojans.

Que, which is affixed to words, is a weaker word than *et*, and usually marks a closer connection.

Quem virum *aut* heroa lyra *vel* acri
Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio ?

Horatius.

What man or what hero wilt thou undertake to celebrate, Clio, on the lyre or the shrill flute ?

Aut and *vel* show here their respective meanings : the one as the substitutive, the other as the assimilative. But *vel* is sometimes used where the context shows that there is opposition.

Virtus *neque* naufragio *neque* incendio amittitur. *Cicero.*

Virtue is lost neither by a shipwreck nor by a fire.

Contemnuntur ii qui *nec* sibi, *nec* alteri prosunt. *Cicero.*

Those are despised who are neither useful to themselves, nor to others.

Neque is properly the negative of the additive, or the assimilative ; *nec*, of the substitutive.

Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
Speravi (ne finge) fugam ; *nec* conjugis unquam
Prætendi tædas.

Virgilius.

I never expected stealthily to conceal this my departure (do not imagine it) ; nor did I ever offer you marriage.

Nec, after *neque*, to deny more strongly.

Latin Period.

We began the syntax with illustrating the inverted phraseology of latin; we shall now close it with quoting two periods from Cicero, showing the effects to which latin style lent itself.

Quid? ii qui dixerunt totam de diis opinionem fictam esse ab hominibus sapientibus reipublicæ causa, ut quos ratio non posset, eos ad officium religio duceret, nonne omnem religionem funditus sustulerunt?

What? they who pronounced all belief in the gods to have been invented by wise men for the sake of policy, so that religion might prompt to duty those whom reason could not, have they not utterly subverted all religion?

Ut sæpe homines ægri, quum æstu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque afflictantur; sic hic morbus, qui est in republica, relevatus istius pœna, vehementius, vivis reliquis, ingravescet.

As sick men, when tormented by fever and thirst, if they drink cold water often seem relieved at first, and then suffer much more grievously and violently from the disease; so this plague, which is in the republic, relieved by the punishment of this man, will, if the others are spared, only be aggravated.

Although we cannot do justice to Cicero, let not english be taxed of inferiority: latin would be still less able to reflect the genius of our tongue. A liberal mind should know how to appreciate all types of intellectual beauty, and is rewarded for its liberality by enjoying them all.

OF LATIN VERSE.

Latin poetry, as has been said, is but a revival of the greek. As for the Greeks, they created their rhythmical system, and their poetry was a genuine growth altogether. It is true that sanscrit poetry rests also on quantity; but, beyond this, there is no likeness between it and the classical, with which it can bear no comparison.

The fundamental feet of latin verse are:

The dactyl, a long followed by two shorts, – ⏑ ⏑.

The iamb, a short followed by a long, ⏑ –.

And the spondee, two longs, – –.

The dactyl produces the descending rhythm, the iamb the ascending; the even spondee blends with either dactyls or iambs, slackening the movement.

The derived feet which will be mentioned in this chapter are:

The trochee, – ⏑, derived from the dactyl by dropping a short.

The anapest, ⏑ ⏑ –, an iamb with an extra short.

The tribrachys, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, an iamb whose long is resolved into two shorts.

The ionic, ⏑ ⏑ – –, a double iamb.

And two comic feet:

The bacchius, ⏑ – –, an iamb loaded with a long.

And the creticus, – ⏑ –, a down and up measure, a trochee ending in an iamb.

The above names of the feet are all greek: δακτυλος means *finger*, and there is a close association between a dactyl and its scanners, themselves made of a long part and two short ones; ιαμβος, *iamb*, allied to ιαπτειν, *to send forth*, suits well the rapid, ascending foot; σπονδειος, *spondee*, means *solemn, grave;* τροχαιος means *tripping*, a good name for a lightened dactyl; αναπαιστος, *struck back*, implies a dactyl reversed; τριβραχυς means a triple short; the *ionic* was named after the ionic lyrists; βακχιος, *bacchic*, suits an iamb encumbered with a long; and the down and up measure, κρητικος, was named after the Cretans.

The dactylic hexameter and the iambic trimeter are the two types from which other lines proceed.

Derived lines are of two sorts: those which are either in the descending or in the ascending rhythm throughout; and those which, preluding in one rhythm, close with the other.

Fundamental Lines.

1. The hexameter consists of six feet: the four first either dactyls or spondees, the fifth a dactyl, and the last a spondee. A rest usually takes place in the middle of the third foot, after the long, and is called the cesura. It suits the latin rhythm, which would have been broken in an uncongenial manner by a rest between two feet. The cesura is occasionally at the fourth foot, assisted by

a feebler one at the second. The dactylic fifth foot but very seldom begins with a final syllable. In this, as in other lines, the last syllable is free; its quantity is not attended to:

Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi.
Virgilius.

Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas.
V.

The disposition and proportion of dactyls and spondees, in the first four feet, furnish the poet with the means of varying the movement and suiting it to the circumstance:

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.
V.

Illi inter sese magna vi brachia tollunt.
V.

A spondee in the fifth place, constitutes a very rare exception, and then a dactyl precedes. Such a verse, called spondaicus, sounds solemn:

Cura deum soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum.
V.

Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit.
V.

With the effect thus produced by a closing tetrasyllable, let us contrast that obtained by a closing monosyllable:

Dat latus; insequitur præruptus aquæ mons.
V.

Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.
Horatius.

The elision, which may have been noticed in the preceding examples, is also used for effect:

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
V.

These are among the more obvious secrets of the poet's art.

2. The trimeter consists of three dipodiæ: the first foot of which is either a spondee or an iamb; the second foot, an iamb. This verse has a cesura at the third foot, the first of the second dipodia:

Jam jam efficaci do manus scientiæ.
H.

The first foot of the first dipodia is also occasionally a dactyl, rarely an anapest. In the second foot of the first or second dipodia, the tribrachys occasionally stands instead of the iamb:

Hæc ubi locutus fœnerator Alfius.
H.

Positosque vernos, ditis examen domus.
H.

Has inter epulas ut juvat pastas oves.
H.

Derived Lines.

Dactylics.

3. The pentameter, the first deviation from the hexameter, and itself an additional type, is divided into two hemistichs. The first hemistich is the first part of a hexameter up to the cesura; it takes either dactyls or spondees; the second hemistich is the second half of a hexameter, the last syllable being dropped to harmonize with the first hemistich; it takes dactyls only. The syllable closing the first hemistich is usually long, that closing the second hemistich is free, according to the general rule. The two hemistichs of two feet and a-half each make up together the five feet of the line:

Inque domos superas scandere cura fuit.

Ovidius.

4. The tetrameter consists of the last four feet of a hexameter:

Tristitiam vitæque labores.

H.

5. The pherecratic, consists of a spondee, a dactyl, and a spondee; it is equal to the last three feet of a hexameter:

Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro.

H.

6. The adonic consists of a dactyl and a spondee, the last two feet of a hexameter:

Sobrius aula.
H.

7. The trimeter trochaic consists of a dactyl, a trochee, and a spondee; it is the second half of a hexameter lightened:

Lydia, dic, per omnes.
H.

8. The lesser alcaic consists of two dactyls, a trochee, and a spondee; it is a trochaic tetrameter:

Arbitrio popularis auræ.
H.

9. The sapphic consists of a trochee, a spondee, a dactyl, a trochee, and a spondee, and has a cesura at the third foot; it is a trochaic pentameter:

Auream quisquis mediocritatem.
H.

10. The heptameter differs from a hexameter in this, that two trochees replace the dactyl in the fifth foot; there is a rest after the fourth foot, before the close:

Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni.
H.

11. The pentametric hemistich consists of two dactyls and a free syllable:

Arboribusque comæ.
H.

12. The glyconic consists of a spondee, a dactyl, a trochee, and a free syllable; it is a pentametric hemistich lengthened by the insertion of a trochee:

Sic te, diva potens Cypri.
H.

13. The asclepiadic consists of two hemistichs: the first made of a spondee, a dactyl, and a long; the second of a dactyl, a trochee, and a free syllable; it is a pentameter lightened by the insertion of a trochee for a dactyl:

Mæcenas, atavis edite regibus.
H.

14. The greater asclepiadic differs from the preceding by the insertion of an extra dactyl and a long between the two hemistichs:

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem.
H.

15. The priapean consists of a glyconic followed by a pherecratic, the first foot of which may be a trochee:

Hunc lucum tibi dedico, consecroque, Priape.
H.

16. The greater sapphic consists of two hemistichs: the first differing from the glyconic in this, that it opens with the trochee; the second, a trimeter trochaic:

Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properas amando.
H.

Iambics.

17. The dimeter hypermetric consists of two dipodiæ, wound up with a free syllable, like a pentametric hemistich:

‒ ‒ ⏑ ‒ | ‒ ‒ ⏑ ‒ | .
Nec sumit aut ponit secures.
H.

18. The dimeter consists of two dipodiæ:

‒ ‒ ⏑ ‒ | ‒ ‒ ⏑ .
Ut prisca gens mortalium.
H.

19. The dimeter acephalic drops its initial syllable; it is the last part of a trimeter from the cesura:

‒ ⏑ ‒ | ⏑ ‒ ⏑ .
Non ebur neque aureum.
H.

20. The scazon is a trimeter closing with a spondee, instead of an iamb:

⏑ ‒ ⏑ ‒ | ⏑ ‒ ⏑ ‒ | ⏑ ‒ ‒ .
Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire.
Catullus.

21. The ionic tetrameter consists of four ionics:

⏑ ⏑ ‒ ‒ | ⏑ ⏑ ‒ ‒ | ⏑ ⏑ ‒ ‒ | ⏑ ⏑ ‒ .
Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum, neque dulci.
H.

Iambo-Dactylics.

22. The hendecasyllabic preludes with an iambic dipodia and a long; it closes like the heptameter, 10, with a trochaic dipodia and a spondee:

⏑ ‒ ⏑ ‒ | ‒ ‖ ‒ ⏑ ‒ ⏑ | ‒ .
Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.
H.

23. The alcaic preludes also with an iambic dipodia and a long; it closes like the asclepiadic:

– – ⏑ –| –|| – ⏑⏑| – ⏑|.
Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ.
H.

24. The archilochian preludes with a dimeter; it closes with a pentametric hemistich:

⏑ – ⏑ –|– – ⏑ – || – ⏑⏑| – ⏑⏑|.
Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc siluæ.
H.

Dactylo-Iambics.

25. The phalæcian preludes with a pentametric hemistich; it closes with an iambic dipodia, and a free syllable:

– –| – ⏑ ⏑| – || ⏑ – ⏑ –| .
Lugete, O Veneres, Cupidinesque.
Catullus.

26. And the inverted archilochian preludes with the close, and closes with the prelude of the archilochian:

– ⏑ ⏑| – ⏑ ⏑| – || ⏑ – ⏑ –| – – ⏑ .
Scribere versiculos amore percussum gravi.
H.

The above iambo-dactylics and dactylo-iambics are sprung from the pentameter.

View of the Twenty-six kinds of Lines.

1 Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi

2 Jam jam efficaci do manus scientiæ

3 Inque domos superas scandere cura fuit

4 Tristitiam vitæque labores

5 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro

6 Sobrius aula

7 Lydia, dic, per omnes

8 Arbitrio popularis auræ

9 Auream quisquis mediocritatem

10 Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni.

11 Arboribusque comæ

12 Sic te, diva potens Cypri

13 Mæcenas, atavis edite regibus

14 Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem

15 Hunc lucum tibi dedico, consecroque, Priape

16 Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properas amando

17 Nec sumit aut ponit secures

18 Ut prisca gens mortalium

19 Non ebur neque aureum

20 Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire

21 Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum neque dulci

22 Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas

23 Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ

24 Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc siluæ

25 Lugete, O Veneres, Cupidinesque

26 Scribere versiculos amore percussum gravi

We are now qualified to view the twenty-six kinds of lines in their adaptation to the purposes of poetry, and the combinations to which they lend themselves.

The hexameter, the first creation of the classical muse, was invented by Orpheus, who lived a century before the siege of Troy, or about thirteen centuries before our era. He, however, has left nothing beyond his fame; and the hexameter has come down to us as the verse of epic poetry, or history in verse, like the Iliad and the Æneid. It is also called the heroic verse:

> Arma virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris
> Italiam, fato profugus, Lavinaque venit
> Litora: multum ille et terris jactatus et alto
> Vi superûm, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram.
>
> *V.*

Hexameters suitably modulated, made softer, harsher, or easier, are also used in other poems, the ecloga, the didactic poem, the satire, the epistle:

> Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi,
> Sylvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena.
>
> *V.*

> Res gestæ regumque ducumque et tristia bella
> Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus.
>
> *H.*

> Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quem sibi sortem
> Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illo
> Contentus vivat, laudet diversa sequentes?
>
> *H.*

We shall find again the hexameter used in combination with other lines.

The pentameter, 3, is used only as an appendage to the hexameter, and together they constitute the elegiac distich. Who invented the *exiguos elegos,* as Horace tells us, was never settled by the grammarians. The distich served originally to express the deepest of feelings, sadness; it was used afterwards to sing also of love and joy. The Latins adapted it to legends, narratives, and even epigram:

> **Felices animos! quibus hæc cognoscere primis**
> **Inque domos superas scandere cura fuit.**
> **Credibile est illos pariter vitiisque, locisque**
> **Altius humanis exseruisse caput.**
>
> *Ovidius.*

The iambic trimeter came next, and introduced the ascending rhythm. Its six feet, counted by pairs, were all iambs at first; but, afterwards, the movement was slackened by the admission of spondees; not, however, in the even places, which the iamb reserved as its own. While the dactylic was essentially a musical rhythm, the iambic, more akin to speaking, like our own blank verse, lent itself to the outpouring of human passions. Its inventor was Archilochus, born at Paros, about 700 years before our era. Frenzy armed him with his own iamb, as Horace says, and a deadly use he made of it. After-

wards, comedy and tragedy, *socci grandesque cothurni*, adopted it, and it became the usual metre of the dialogue of the drama, *winning the popular applause and born for action*. But the latin dramatists remained far below their models. Horace himself has censured the heavy trimeters of Accius and Ennius, as also the numbers of Plautus; and it is he who will supply us with a specimen from his epodes:

> Jam jam efficaci do manus scientiæ
> Supplex, et oro regna per Proserpinæ,
> Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris,
> Citumque retro solve, solve turbinem.

It will also be found again in combination with other lines.

The other kinds of verse belong to lyrical poetry, whose various strains, more easily felt than analyzed, answer to our various feelings. Greece numbered many lyrists, among whom the first rank has been assigned to Pindar. Archilochus, Asclepiades, Pherecrates, Sappho, Alcæus, Glycon, have left their names to their favourite lines or strophes. Horace was their worthy follower. He has used twenty-one of the preceding lines, in the following eighteen combinations, which we shall class according as one, two, or three kinds of lines are united to form melodies.

I. ASCLEPIADICS, 13.

Mæcenas atavis edite regibus,
O et præsidium et dulce decus meum!
Sunt quos curriculo pulverem olympicum
Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos.

Od. I. 1.

II. GREATER ASCLEPIADICS, 14.

Nullam, Vare, sacra vite prius severis arborem
Circa mite solum Tiburis et mœnia Catili.
Siccis omnia nam dura deus proposuit, neque
Mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines.

Od. I. 18.

III. IONIC TETRAMETERS, 21.

Two such lines wound up by an ionic dimeter form a system.

Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum, neque dulci
Mala vino lavere, aut exanimari metuentes
Patruæ verbera linguæ.

Od. III. 12.

IV. ONE GLYCONIC, 12, AND ONE ASCLEPIADIC, 13.

Sic te diva potens Cypri,
Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,
Ventorumque regat pater,
Obstrictis aliis præter Iapyga,
Navis, quæ tibi creditum
Debes Virgilium, finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumem, precor,
Et serves animæ dimidium meæ.

Od. I. 3.

V. One trimeter, 2, and one dimeter, 17.

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
Solutus omni fœnore.

Epod. 2.

VI. One hexameter, 1, and one tetrameter, 4.

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mytilenen,
Aut Epheson, bimarisve Corinthi
Mœnia, vel Baccho Thebas, vel Apolline Delphos
Insignes, aut Thessala Tempe.

Od. I. 7.

VII. One hexameter, 1, and one dimeter, 17.

Mollis inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis
Oblivionem sensibus,
Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando :
Deus, deus nam me vetat.

Epod. 14.

VIII. One trimeter trochaic, 7, and one greater sapphic, 16.

Lydia, dic, per omnes
Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properas amando
Perdere ? cur apricum
Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis ?

Od. I. 8.

IX. One hexameter, 1, and one trimeter, 2.

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit :
Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenæ manus,

Æmula nec virtus Capuæ, nec Spartacus acer,
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox;
Nec fera cœrulea domuit Germania pube,
Parentibusque abominatus Annibal;
Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas;
Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.

Epod. 16.

X. One hexameter, 1, and one pentametric hemistich, 11.

Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis,
Arboribusque comæ;
Mutat terra vices; et decrescentia ripas
Flumina prætereunt.

Od. IV. 7.

XI. One hexameter, 1, and one archilochian, 24.

Horrida tempestas cœlum contraxit, et imbres
Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc siluæ,
Threïcio Aquilone sonant: rapiamus, amici,
Occasionem de die; dumque virent genua,
Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectas.

Epod. 13.

XII. One trimeter, 2, and one inverted archilochian, 26.

Petti, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat
Scribere versiculos, amore percussum gravi.

Epod. 11.

XIII. One heptameter, 10, and one hendecasyllabic, 22.

Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni,
Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.
Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni;
Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.

Od. I. 4.

XIV. One dimeter acephalic, 19, and one hendecasyllabic, 22.

Non ebur neque aureum
Mea renidet in domo lacunar ;
Non trabes Hymettiæ
Premunt columnas ultima recisas
Africa.

Od. II. 18.

XV. Three sapphics, 9, and one adonic, 6,

Forming the sapphic strophe.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
Sobrius aula.

Od. II. 10.

XVI. Three asclepiadics, 13, and one glyconic, 12,

Forming a stanza.

Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium
Victor Mæonii carminis alite,
Quam rem cunque ferox navibus aut equis
Miles te duce gesserit.

Od. I. 6.

XVII. Two alcaics, 23, one dimeter hypermetric, 17, and one lesser alcaic, 8,

Forming the alcaic stanza.

Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ
Intaminatis fulget honoribus,
Nec sumit aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis auræ.

Od. III. 2.

XVIII. Two asclepladics, 13, one pherecratic, 5, and one glyconic, 12,

Forming a stanza.

Dianam teneræ dicite virgines,
Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium,
Latonamque supremo
Dilectam penitus Jovi.

Od. I. 21.

Those eighteen specimens form, with the trimeters given p. 171, the complete series of the lyrical combinations of Horace.

Catullus will furnish us with specimens of the three kinds of lines which remain to be exemplified in combination:

Priapean, 15,

Hunc lucum tibi dedico, consecroque, Priape,
Qua domus tua Lampsaci est, quaque silva, Priape,
Nam te præcipue in suis urbibus colit ora
Hellespontia, cæteris ostreosior oris.

Scazon, 20.

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
Et quod vides perire perditum ducsa.
Fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
Quum ventitabas quo puella ducebat
Amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.

Phalæcian, 25.

Lugete, O Veneres, Cupidinesque,
Et quantum est hominum venustiorum.
Passer mortuus est meæ puellæ,
Passer, deliciæ meæ puellæ,
Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat.

Fable and comedy will now contribute a few specimens. The notation will show the liberties they take with the iambic rhythm, crossing it with the dactylic, so as to bring it down to a familiar tone:

TRIMETERS.

Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant
Siti compulsi; superior stabat lupus,
Longeque inferior agnus. Tunc fauce improba
Latro incitatus jurgii causam intulit.
Cur, inquit, turbulentam fecisti mihi
Istam bibenti? Laniger contra timens:
Qui possum, quæso, facere quod quereris lupe?

Phædrus.

TETRAMETERS.

Enimvero, Dave, nil locist segnitiæ neque socordiæ.
Quantum intellexi modo senis sententiam de nuptiis
Quæ si non astu providentur me aut erum pessum dabunt.
Nec quid agam certum est: Pamphilumne adjutem, an auscultem seni,
Si illum relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo; sin opitulor, hujus minas.

Terentius.

Tetrameters acephalic.

Ad te advenio, spem, salutem, consilium, auxilium expetens;
Neque pol consili locum habeo, neque ad auxilium copiam.
Sed istuc quidnam est? Hodie uxorem ducis? ajunt. Pamphile
Si id facis, hodie postremum me vides. Quid ita? Ei mihi
Vereor dicere, huic dic, quæso, Byrria. Ego dicam quid est?
Sponsam hic tuam amat. Næ iste haud mecum sentit. Ehodum
dic mihi. *Terentius.*

Tetrameters catalectic.

Per omnes adjuro deos nunquam eam me deserturum
Non si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnes homines.
Hanc mi expetivi: contigit, conveniunt mores. Valeant,
Qui inter nos discidium volunt; hanc nisi mors mi adimet
nemo. *Terentius.*

Comedy has also certain lines of its own.

The bacchius is frequently used in systems. Either of the two long syllables is sometimes resolved into two shorts, the close of the system is iambic:

Adhuc, Archylis, quæ adsolent quæque oportet

Signa esse ad salutem omnia huic esse video.
Nunc primum fac istæc lavet; post deinde
Quod jussi ei dari bibere et quantum imperavi
Date: mox ego huc revertor. *Terentius.*

The creticus is commonly used in tetrameters, allowing the resolution of either long into two shorts. In the following example a dactylic verse begins:

Hoccine credibile aut memorabile
Tanta vecordia innata cuiquam ut siet
Ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis
Alterius sua ut comparent commoda? ah
Idne est verum?

Latin poetry might supply us with a few specimens of other lines. But having now given what seems to be a sufficient development to the subject, we shall close the chapter by one more quotation from Virgil.

Principio cœlum, ac terras, camposque liquentes,
Lucentemque globum lunæ, titaniaque astra,
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.

THE END.

LONDON:
BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

LATIN

GRAMMAR